THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,448—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible]th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 851
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 200.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2134	Mon.	25th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	28th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	29th Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct,

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY

25th September, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6365	Aumeran	23th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4143	J. Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Galonnet	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Yarra	4112	Rosati	6th Oct. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	4th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	13th Oct. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	23th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5121	R H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	921
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. [illegible] p[illegible] 1,00.
5 13-15 inch by [illegible], Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap [illegible] per thousand.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 122
BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	$ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	$ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS, A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

A Prismatic Binocular for considerably below cost. **Rs. 45** This offer is limited to the few we have available in stock.

Great improvements have been made recently in the manufacture and perfection of the highest qualities of Prismatic Binoculars. The demand for the "best" has appreciably increased, and in view of this fact we have decided in future not to stock the cheaper forms of Prismatic Binoculars. We are, therefore, offering the remainder of our stock of "Derby" and "Marcks" Prismatic Binoculars—hitherto sold for Rs. 75—for less than actual cost, viz., Rs. 45 nett. A limited number only are available, and as will be evident the price is less than that asked for ordinary telescopic glasses.

THE "DERBY"

English made throughout Length 4 1-2 ins., width 4 1-2 ins., weight 14 ozs. Magnification × 8. Clear definition, Large field adjustable eye pieces to equalize defective eyesight. With leather case, Rs. 45 nett.

MARCKS PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

London made throughout. Length 4 ins., width 3 1-2 ins., weight 13 ozs. Magnification × 8 diameters. Uniform illumination, clear definition, large field of view. Easy manipulation to adapt to vision and pupil distance. With leather case, Rs. 45 nett.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER

ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works [illegible] Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONVALESCENT HOME. KHANDALLA.

THIS Home is now open. Applications for admittance, which should be accompanied by a Certificate signed by a Medical Officer, should be sent to—

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home,
Khandalla, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 445, for three Shares, Nos. 6230, 6231, 6232, in the BANK OF BOMBAY, originally issued in the name of Budroodin Tyabjee and last endorsed to JHAVERVAHOO, widow of JERAJ MAKANJI, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID, due notice thereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the Shares Certificates in any way.

BHIMJI JAIRAJ MAKANJI,
Bombay, 20th September, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF 1st AND 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS FOR DISTANCES 100 MILES AND UNDER:—

WITH effect from 1st October, 1911, First and Second Class Return Tickets between any two Stations, distant 100 miles and under will be issued over this Railway at 1½ fares for the Double Journey, and be available for completion of the Return Journey as under:—

(1). Between any two Stations distant 1 to 35 miles on the day of issue or on the following day or if issued on Saturday will be available for completion of return journey on the following Sunday or Monday. No break of journey will be allowed.

(2). Between any two Stations distant 36 to 100 miles will be available for completion of return journey within 4 days including the date of issue. No break of journey will be allowed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th Sept., 1911.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE COLLEGE will REOPEN after the Long Vacation, on OCTOBER, 14th, 1911.

New boys should JOIN SCHOOL, on OCTOBER, 14th, 15th or 16th.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

Dec. 1910.—Government High School Examination.—Twenty-three candidates passed from La Martiniere College, taking two Government Scholarships and obtaining thirteen "Honours" in Arithmetic and six in other subjects.

June 1910—Thomason College, Roorkee Civil Engineering Class Entrance Examination.—Five candidates out of seven passed from La Martiniere College. Upper Subordinate Class, Entrance Examination.—Two candidates presented; both passed taking 1st and 2nd places.

June 1911—Civil Engineering Class.—Six candidates out of seven passed. Upper Subordinate Class, four candidates; all passed taking 1st, 3rd, and 4th places.

" 1911—Thomason College:—Gold Medal for best Engineering design won by A:—Vanderbeck, a Martiniere Scholar.

" 1911—Hyderabad State Scholarship.—Awarded to H. McDermott, a Martiniere boy.

La Martiniere College prepares boys for Thomason College, Roorkee; the Survey, Forest, Customs, Medical and other services; the Government Middle and High School Examinations, etc. Valuable Scholarships are awarded by the Governors to successful students going to Thomason College, Roorkee.

NEW SCIENCE LABORATORIES RECENTLY OPENED.

Largest and best playing fields in India. For prospectus and other information apply to,

THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate for one share No. 408 in the Brenl's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Ld., standing in the name of late Mr. Haridas Dayal has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice has been given to the Agents and the public is hereby warned against dealing with the same in any way.

KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE,
Administrator of the estates of the late Mr. Haridas Dayal.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1911.

I, WILLIAM HENRY DICKINSON of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the unsuitability of the present name I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship YORICK of Bombay official number 109934 of gross tonnage 5-2 tons, register tonnage 5-2 tons, heretofore owned by me, for permission to change her name to MINX and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by me.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at the Bombay this 25th day of September, 1911.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES for the Year 1912. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application to the Store-keeper, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon on FRIDAY the 20th October, 1911, accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, but he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, at Bhavnagar Para, where they can be seen.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper, B.-G. J.-P. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, Dated 21st September, 1911.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI NOOR MAHOMED EBRAHIM GOREY, HASSAM HAJI ISSAK and HAJI CASSAM EBRAHIM GOREY all of Bombay Hallai Memon Mahomedan an inhabitants have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties. All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the same by way of inheritance bequest gift, sale, lease, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise at the expiration of the said period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Chinchpoogly without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1211 2/9 Square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward F No. 1071 (6) 1071 (7), Street Nos. 31E and 31F and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Haji Tyab Abmin on the West by the Road belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Company and on or towards the South by the Kalla Chowki Road, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2508.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure with message tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Bridge Candy or Tardeo Road in the City Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 158½ Square Yards, or thereabouts, forming portion of the land entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Old Nos. 324, 325, and New Survey Nos. 1/7020, 2/7021 and now under New Survey No. 7077 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3677 (3) and Street No. 50B and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the aforesaid Tardeo Road and on or towards the West, North and South by Adamji Peerbhoy Mills.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1911.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of some non-Departmental Telegraphists may be REQUIRED, in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the period of the Delhi Durbar. The rate of pay offered will be Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per day according to men's qualifications in Morse sending and receiving. Intending applicants are requested to please apply in writing to the SUPERINTENDENT-IN-CHARGE, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (1) REVENUE STORES (2) STATIONERY and (3) LINSEED and LUBRICATING OILS, for the Official year 1st April to 31st March, 1912.

Separate Tender forms for each of those classes giving details may be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, at the General Offices of the Company, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, on payment of Rs. 1-8 per copy.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores," "Tender for supply of Stationery" and "Tender for supply of Oils," sealed and sent to the AGENT, BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY HOUSE, KIDDERPORE, CALCUTTA, in envelopes provided by the Company. (Tenders delivered at the Town Booking Office, in Dalhousie Square, will not be considered).

All Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore at noon, on Tuesday, 5th December, 1911. Tenders received after this time will not be considered.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made on or about the 31st January, 1912.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Bengal Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta,
Dated 19th September, 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, or sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Olive Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 26th September, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 21st Sept., 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

JOHN MANCHOT'S LIE.
A MEXICAN LEGEND.
TRYING TO GROW
and
other entertaining pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

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N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 36, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort. behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits	Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs single and double almyrahs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, new phonographs, double door Austrian safe, 1 Asbestos mirror door Chubb's safe, 30 by 22 by 22 inches. 1 William Type-writing machine, 1 Enlarging and 1 Panoramic cameras and retouching desk.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 643 of 1911 (Budhan Cassum vs. Mariambai) gold and silver few coins, silver ornaments, woollen shawls, cotton and silk sarris, cholees, jari pichody, furniture, copper utensils, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. K. O. Kraft, such as cupboards, chest-of-drawers with glass, table, chairs, iron bedstead, wearing apparels, &c.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

By order of the concerned—

2 rubber-tyred office shigrams in good order.

The property of a Parsee gentleman—

1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis, with a handsome bay Arab horse and harness.

Also 1, rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of Mr. Piraji Moruji Borkar, the transfer mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomedbhai Esoofbhai Jariwalla, the mortgagor—

1-4 cylinder Beeston Humber, 15-20 H. P. six seated motor car, in working order.

1 single cylinder 4 seated 6 to 8 H. P. De Dion motor car, in working order.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Property situate at Kazi Syed Street or Khan Bazaar without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensi Kheraj and others. Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day and at the time and place mentioned below, the following valuable landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY the 27th September at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cazzee Syed Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east side thereof the sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the charitable property of Mahomedans and partly by the property of the late Curmumsey Ranmull, on or towards the west side thereof by the Public Street called Cazzee Syed Street on or towards the north side thereof by the house of Thucker Dharsey Bhimji, on or towards the south side thereof by the house of Mapla Fakeer Saheb Oalla, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 148½ square yards be the same little more or less and which said piece of land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1385, Collector's New No. 7140, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No. 2599 and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "B" Ward No. 1421, and Street Nos. 87-89 and which said premises are more particularly delineated on the plan attached to the conveyance dated the 24th day of January, 1883, and made between C. W. L. Jackson of the first part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part and marked No. 5 and therein coloured red.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, in Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The above property will be put up for sale on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant positively on the premises.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF MOLASSES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Prince's Dock No. 1 Godown, by order of Mr. Hoosain Dawood Mastoor and on account and risk of Messrs. Jinabhoy Pranjiwandas.

S. S. "Bezwada."

64 casks of Molasses.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following motor cars, all in working and first rate order.

1. A. 2 Cylinder, 14 H. P. Wolseley Car, with cape cart hood, in perfect running order, tyres in good condition.

2. A. 4 Cylinder 10 H. P. Panhard Car, with canopy and wind screen in perfect running order.

3. A 4 Cylinder 30. H. P. Chenard Walcker side entrance car, Bosch dual ignition, accommodates seven persons, cape cart hood, glass wind screen.

4. A 4 Cylinder 40 H. P. landaulette in perfect running order.

5. A 2 Cylinder 10 H. P. Darracque car open body with back entrance.

6. A single Cylinder 8 H. P. Rover car magneto battery, ignition, swing side, entrance body, canopy, in good working order.

The above cars are now on view at Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Son's Factory at No. 5, Queen's Road, near Churni Road.

One 4 Cylinder 20 H. P. "Panhard" revolving entrance car, 5 seated with cape cart hood in perfect order.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation opposite the Colaba station (sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, made to order dining table, chairs and sideboards with mirror back by Devji Canji, blackwood drawing room suite in 10 pieces lined with French plush, Chesterfield sofa and chairs by Roberts, low chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, palmstands, and writing tables, blackwood open carved chiffoniers teapoys, and stands, one nearly new cottage piano in very good order, rich carpets, corner cabinets, oil paintings and engravings, old china ware, parian, bronze, terracotta and Avata vases, rich silver Cloisonne vases, old bronze ware, old English Ormolu vase with glass dome, hanging, hall, wall and table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, large chival glass by Devji Canji one iron safe, bicycle, aluminium utensils, &c., &c. The property of F. G. W. Duest, Esq of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th September, 1911.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

SALES BY

SORABJEE COWASJ
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT,

IMPORTANCE TO CAPITALIS

SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Pro comprising Warehouses, Chawls, Shops and building known as the Elphinstone Theatre, situate at the corner of Falkland Road, and Grant Road, at Falkland Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, attorneys for the second mortgagee, Mr. Kanji Khatao and on account and at the risk of Bai Jamnabai alias Ratanvahoo, wife of Tricumdass Hirji, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of June 1910, but subject to the indenture of mortgage dated 11th day of December, 1909, made between the said Jamnabai, of the first part, the said Tricumdass Hirji, of the second part, and Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, of the other part, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on FRIDAY the 29th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned warehouses, chawls, shops and Elephinstone Theatre on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,031 7-8 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenements, shops, ware-house, store-houses, and chawls, or ranges or buildings and the Theatre house called the Elphinstone Theatre formerly known as the Victoria Theater, standing thereon and (together with the furniture and fittings or the said Theatre) situate on the southern side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old No. 153; and New No. 13657 and A-18657. Old Survey No. 16, and New Survey Nos. 5510, and 2-5586 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 2199, 2200, 2201, 2209 and Street Nos. 330 to 340, 1, 21, 344 to 356, 358 to 362 and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the aforesaid Falkland Road, on or towards the South by the property of Khursetbai, daughter of Sorabji Edulji Powvala; on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; and on or towards West partly by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Pawvala and partly by a piece of vacant ground which is also claimed by the said Maneckji Sorabji Powvala.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF CROCKERYWARE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned—

Ex. s.s. Elyssia.

A consignment of crockeryware, by the well-known makers Rosk and Son, of stoke-on-trent, consisting of white gold and colored dinner and tea sets of different patterns, Caiua cups and saucers, etc., etc.

In suitable lots.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 25th September, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	...	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-3	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2 0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4	3-4	
1-3 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-16		01 1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		5-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 7-8		5 8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 230,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£ 100,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier Dull.
Futures	... Weak.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales	... 5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	... 8,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·80—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·82	5·75	5·74	5·74	5·75
—05	—06	—07	—07	—07

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
5·77	5·79	5·80	5·81
—06	—06	—06	—06

New York Official noon call Oct. 10·65 Jan. 10·68.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 10·63 Jan. 10·69.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 61,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000
Exports to Continent	... 2,000
Spot Cotton—	11·00—15
Futures—Month of Oct.	10-65—12
Futures—Month of Dec.	10-71—13

Declined on southern selling of futures in the local market and to bearish weekend statistics.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11—1-8
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 10·62—19
Do. do Dec.	... 11·65—19
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports	5,000
do Forwarded	69,000
do Imports	66,000
do Stock	274,000
Stock of Cotton in London	8,440

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 3-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 12-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 13-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 10-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 12-16
Good Tinnevelly	d 6 7-16
Fair Red Cooonada C. I. F. London	d 5 19-32
Cooonada Ginned C I F London	d 5 23-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London	d 5 27-32

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet and steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...No Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.—Nominal—No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
Victorian ...37
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...37
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 56 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...51 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...75 1-2 +1-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done and buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...68 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... 14 + 1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 10 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 66
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 54 3-8
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	4 16 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	5 11 3

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 19-9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Steady but little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...18-9—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...17 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Firmer on buying orders from the Continent.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...21-6—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Nothing offering.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do.
Sept.-Nov.—16-6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do.
Sept.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Still nothing doing. Quiet neglected.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [23rd Sept. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Box Sovs......	Rs. 60,000	Malta	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	29	34,251
B B and C I Railway ...	39	46,251

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 15 Oct.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai „	...174 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 95 2 0
29th Sept	„ 95 1 0
31st Oct	„ 94 13 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„ 61 9 0
„ 1st Settlement	„ 61 9 0
„ 2nd „	„ 61 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market is lower in sympathy with another heavy fall advised from America and Liverpool. Shippers continue to sell locally and native merchants are buying forward contracts but the volume of business is very small. Local mills are buying very moderately and the total for the day hardly exceeds 1,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 306	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„ 305	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 303	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	„ 294	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„ 293	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 283	„
Fine M G Bengal	„ 293	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 288	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 286	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 271	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales
Total Imports	2,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·79	5·72	5·71	5·71
—03	—03	—03	—01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·73	5·75	5·77	5·78	5·79
—02	—02	—03	—02	—02

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 21st Sept. 1911...	2,491,313
	2,741,313
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 21st Sept. 1911	1,585,889
	1,155,424
Afloat	692
	1,154,732
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail from 1st Oct up-to-date	930,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands ...	224,732

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 13 2 6 B.T.
Forward ... „ 12 5 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quieter. We Quote :—
Yellow Guzerat ready ... Rs. 9 3 6 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ... „ 8 7 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is easy.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 10 0 B.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 64 8 0 „
Black Kutni ... „ 51 0 0 „

CASTORSEED :—Tone easier. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 10 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone easy. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 27 2 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 1 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market quiet. We quote:—
White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 2 6 R. T.
„ „ Apr.-May... Rs. 5 10 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,725
Bank of Burma	133
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	76 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

David	356 1-4
Framji Petit	1,175
Kohinoor	620
Manockji Petit	3,510
New Great Eastern	165
Standard	872 1-2

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	137 1-2
New Mofussil	847 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	141
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	174
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	290
Colaba Land and Mill	1,172 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	17
Treacher and Co	520

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500
Amritsar-Patti Ry	125 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	273 bales
Wheat	30,686 cwts.
Linseed	5,596 „
Rapeseed	3,599 „
Gingellyseed	1,523
Poppyseed	1,850 „
Groundnuts	2,047 „
Castorseed	6,580 „
Rice	12,481 „
Myrabollams	15 „
Cottonseed	20,848 „
Mowraseed	2,646 „
Gram	9,716 „
Joowar	38,763 „
Maize	20 „

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-4	1-4	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1-4	1-2	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	92 1-2	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities...	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	53 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 17	01	
do. at Berlin...	20-47	01	
do. at New York...	4-86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 7-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	2-8	

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Irregular unsettled.
Futures	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
East Indian	... .
Imports	... 2,000
Mid Americans	... 6 44 —36
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·79	5·74	5·73	5·73	5·74
—03	—01	—01	—01	—01

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.
5·76	5·79	5·80	5·81
—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 57,000
Receipts at „ Last year	... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 13,000
Exports to Continent	... 10,000
Spot Cotton—	...10·35—15
Futures—Month of Oct.	10·53—12
Futures—Month of Dec.	10·62—09

Declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market and to favorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 10 13-16 —3-16
Futures month of Oct.	... 10 43—15
Futures month of Dec.	... 10·50—15
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

Additional Quotations unchanged.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	323,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	82,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	109,000
Do. do. to Japan	1,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	412,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	190,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9 0,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	80,000
East Indian do	100,000
American do	1,254,000
Other do	120,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian total sales	4,000
Total Speculation	......
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	106
Do. Indian Stock	26,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	1,300
Do. Actual Exports	200
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Speculation	2,00
Americans Afloat	170,000
East Indian	2,000
Total	197,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37 1-3+1-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov—Sellers.
Victorian ...37 1-8+1-3
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...37 1-8+1-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 56 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 51 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 76 +1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...70 1-8+1 3-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 14 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 10 —Sept.-Oct.—Value—Dull.

SHEEP SKIN.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day firm with a good demand.
Sheep skins sold 939,000.
Sheep skins Madras prime 1 to 2 lower.
„ „ fair 1 higher.
„ „ ordinary unchanged.
„ Bombay good, 1 higher.
„ „ fair, 1 higher.
„ „ ordinary, 1 higher.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...9 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...18 9 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...17—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.
Tone—Only small business.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...21 6 —Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.
Tone—Nothing offering.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 3.—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C& F Calcutta ......
Sep.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15-6 —Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16-9 —Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2 —Value.
General Tone—Quiet but firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

In the share market to-day small business was reported in miscellaneous and securities some inquiry was in evidence for Raneegunge coal shares. Government paper was quiet at Rs. 95 exchange ruled very firm, again but with no alteration in rates.

The market for baled jute was quiet with sellers of first marks at Rs. 46 and buyers at Rs. 45-8 the gunny market ruled dull with mills quite but firm in their ideas but with no buyers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COUTTS—September 16, at Terence Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Capt Coutts, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUBOULAY—September 18, at Simla, the infant son of James and Freda H. DuBoulay.

STOOKE—Suddenly at Rishechot, T E, Darjeeling, John Stooke, aged 66.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id : Mahomedan Holiday.
B. B. R. A. Society : General Meeting, Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p. m. (S. T.)
Triangular Cricket Match : Presidency vs. Parsis.
The Boxing Tournament of the B. V. R. will be held at the Skating Rink, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "John Manehot's Lie". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Always be courteous, always be friendly, and do the best you can in all circumstances."—E. H. HARRIMAN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 27th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. the same day.

DISHONEST TRUSTEE.—Runchordas Luxmidas, a trustee of the Bhanji Gopalji Charity Fund, has reported to the police that his co-trustee, Lalji Nensey, had absconded from Bombay after having misappropriated and committed breach of trust in respect of Port Trust Bonds to the extent of Rs 400 belonging to the Fund.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Robert Wilson, Sub-divisional Officer, Military Works, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain and other articles valued at Rs. 249 from a safe in his room in Pilot Road. The key of the safe was kept on the table. Dr. D. C. Sethna has informed the police that on Friday morning he had gone to see a patient in a house in Bhuleshwar, leaving his bag of surgical instruments in the gharry. On his return he noticed that the bag was taken away. The instruments were worth Rs. 200.

HINDU WIFE'S SUICIDE.—Yesterday Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, conducted an inquiry regarding the death of Parvatibai, a Hindu woman aged twenty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased was married to one Sakharam Bhiva, a servant in the Taj Mahal Hotel, a few months ago, but the marriage proved unhappy. Last week she stayed away from home for six days and was found to be living in a temple. The husband took her back on Saturday, but as she was unwilling to live with him he called his jamat to get a separation order. This was granted, and, it is alleged that according to their custom the husband was ordered to remove her ornaments from her person and to cut off her hair. This he did. The jamat then left, but ordered her husband to keep her till the following day, when a pucca ceremony of turning her out would be performed. After their departure, she went on to the terrace on the fourth floor of the house and jumped out. She died on the spot. The evidence of Major E F. Gordon Tucker, the Police Surgeon, showed that her skull was fractured. A verdict of suicide was returned.

EUROPEAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

SHORTLY after midnight on Saturday, an attempt is alleged to have been made by a young European, named Robin Hugh Delmege, to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver through the mouth at Apollo Bunder. Inquiries show that while three natives were hawking near the bunder, their attention was directed to the sea wall opposite Green's Restaurant by the noise of a revolver shot and there they found that someone had fallen into the sea and was struggling in the water. A life-buoy was lowered and the man was hauled up. The police soon appeared on the scene and Inspector Guider took him to St. George's Hospital for treatment. The Surgeon-in-charge found that his lower jaw had been fractured apparently by a bullet.

Delmege had only recently arrived in Bombay. He was sometime ago employed at a gold mine in Hyderabad, and had come to Bombay for employment but had failed to find it.

JAMNAGAR STATE.

Writing on 22nd Sept., a local correspondent says:—Mourning was observed in the State owing to the untimely death of His Highness Sir Nripendra Narayen Bhup of Cooch-Behar in England. As soon as the tidings were received by H. H. Jamsahib, all offices, schools and shops were ordered to be closed and the State flag was kept at half mast. Messages of condolence were sent to England to the Maharanisahib by H. H. Jamsahib.

Preparations for the in-coming Delhi Durbar are proceeding. One special goods train will leave Jamnagar for Delhi on 23rd night, of this month.

Grain shops are already opened by the State to sell grain at a very reduced rate to poor people. Similar arrangements are made to distribute corn to the poor and the needy freely throughout the State.

There was a slight shower of rain yesterday of about 10 cents.

The health of the public is good and no epidemic prevails.

Relief works will be opened in different parts of the State at the end of this month. H. H. Jamsahib takes personal interest in these matters and is shortly going in the district to learn personally the exact state of the people and to take adequate and suitable measures to meet the famine distress in mahals, badly hit by the continued absence of rain.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	5
Total......	3	2	73
Same date last year ...	1	1	81

IT is believed at Portsmouth that submarine A1, which sank three weeks ago during lifting tests, has been lost beyond recovery. She had no crew.

TORPEDO-BOAT No. 36 has met with an accident which for the time being has completely disabled her. She was dry-docked at Leith on Sept. 1, with her bottom holed forward, rudder damaged, and propeller blades chipped. It is reported that the torpedo-boat touched a rock at Inchkeith.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A CASE OF EXTORTION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who, in May last, convicted Bhanu Vithal of robbery and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

With the accused Raghunath and Govinda were charged with abetment and they were sentenced to nine months' and two years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. Accused No. 1 was a police Naik and accused No. 2 a Constable in the Sholapur District, while the third accused was a petty trader.

It appeared that Fulbai, who was on terms of intimacy with one Jivraj joined the latter at Kurduwadi and then went to the house of a cousin of Jivraj. The third accused then went to the house and asked the complainant and Jivraj to go with him to the police chowkey where they were wanted. When they arrived at the chowkey the first accused detained them, charged Jivraj with enticing away Fulbai and demanded ransom for their release. After much hesitation the two gave some ornaments they were wearing and they were released with a warning that they must leave the place quietly. Jivraj then gave information to the police and the accused were arrested.

Thier Lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, dismissed the appeal.

HEAVY CLAIM BY COMMISSION AGENTS.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward heard the suit brought by Macherla Ramana and others against Karmuri Venkatta Luxmon and others to recover over Rs. 50,000 from the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they were commission agents and had done business on behalf of the defendants, who were trading in Madras. The defendants Nos. 5 and 6 were the representatives of the estate of one Shankar Ramaswamy whose estate, they said, was liable to them in the sum of Rs. 13,720. They also claimed from these defendants Rs. 11,895 on account. From the first three defendants they claimed Rs. 25,615.

The defence was a total denial of the plaintiffs' claim.

The case is proceeding.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. L. A. Shah applied on behalf of Jehangir Dadabhoy and others for a certificate to appeal, to the Privy Council, in the suit brought against them by Kaikhusro Kavashaw for the partition of the estate of the late Pallanji Dadabhoy, a descendant of the Vicaji Meherji family of Tarapore.

Mr. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Coy, and Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordass appeared for the plaintiff-respondent.

The suit was originally decided by Mr. S. S. Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, in favour of the plaintiff and the decree was confirmed in appeal by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao. It will be remembered that this suit was the result of the Tarapore Will case decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar about two years ago ; the facts of this litigation have been fully reported on previous occasions.

As the amount claimed was over Rs. 10,000 and as there was a substantial question of law, their Lordships granted the certificate.

POLICE COURTS.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Joharmal Jussaji, a Marwadi, with receiving stolen property. The accused had only paid Rs. 49 to one Nanalal Mohanlal for piece-goods worth Rs. 600. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 201 with the option of two months' further imprisonment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 25th September.

1. There will be a drill for all members to-morrow Tuesday morning, the 26th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

2. Evening.—Foot Drill, Town Hall, from 6 p.m.

The Delhi Contingent are specially requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th September.

795 Detail of Parades—

To-day Monday the 25th instant.—"G" Coy Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress—Mufti.

Tuesday the 26th instant.—"A" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 5 p.m.

II.—"E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p. m. Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 27th instant.—"D" Coy parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a. m. Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"C" Coy parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p. m. Dress.—Mufti.

III.—"F" Coy Parade at St. Mary's College Byculla, at 6-15 p. m Dress.—Mufti,

Thursday the 28th instant.—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-30 p. m. Dress Drill Order Mufti.

796. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—
Thursday the 28th instant.—"F" Coy (Medicals).
Saturday 30th instant "C" Coy.
Monday 2nd prox.—"E" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

797. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "H" Coy :—
No 7195 Cadet F Lewis.
No 7196 Cadet H O'Callaghan.
No 7197 Cadet C Berg.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Regimental Boxing Tournament at the Skating Rink to-day Monday the 25th instant commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp. All members attending should be in their places before that hour. Competitors are requested to be at the Skating Rink at 9 p.m. Those entitled to wear Mess Kit should do so.

THE necessity of providing the Boy Scouts with some representative music has been exercising the minds of the authorities for some considerable time. Although a large number of March movements have been submitted the difficulty in finding a work that was characteristic of youth—that would appeal to the spirit of youth—and that would be thoroughly distinctive of the movement in general seemed destined to remain unconquered. However the case has now been met by Mr. Alfred Cammeyer who has composed a lilting March that soon overcame the hesitation of the Officials by its simplicity and effectiveness and has been adopted as the Official March of the Boy Scouts Organisation. The Boy Scouts March is being gradually established as a favourite throughout the Empire, Military Bands as well as Orchestras having responded most enthusiastically in adding it to their repertoire.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandal's Position.

THE following is a note by the Chief Secretary, Raja Sasisekhareshwar Roy Bahadur of Tahirpur, explaining the position of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal in connection with the proposed Hindu University Scheme :—

It seems that the aims and scope of Sri Sarada Vishwavidyalaya Scheme—the scheme for a University for Hindus which the Mahamandal is considering—and the attitude of the Mahamandal with regard to Mrs. Besant's and the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya's schemes, are not only misunderstood but are being misrepresented in certain quarters. I find it, therefore, necessary to explain the true position of the Mahamandal in regard to the question of a Hindu University.

In the first place, it is not correct that the Mahamandal project is a rival one to that of Mrs. Besant or the Hon'ble Pandit. For the last ten years, off and on, the Mahamandal has been devoting its attention to the all-important subject of higher education of the rising generation of Hindus. The Mahamandal was registered as a public body in 1902. In its Articles of Association the creation of a Vishwavidyalaya suited to the requirements of the Hindu community is set down as one of the prime objects of the organisation. And the Mahamandal has been quietly endeavouring since to devise means and measures for carrying out that object wholly or in part. Nothing is further from the thoughts of the Mahamandal than to enter the lists with the supporters of the Theosophical or Malaviyan Schemes to champion its own scheme. The Mahamandal is only concerned with showing in an unmistakable manner what kind of University the Hindus really want under the present circumstances. As a body representative of "Orthodox" Hindus, it is the duty of the Mahamandal to point out that a University which would not make it its chief aim to foster and preserve "Hindu" spirit, "Hindu" feeling, "Hindu" beliefs, "Hindu" culture. "Hindu" traditions and "Hindu" institutions, could not be deserving of the name of a Hindu University. And this duty the Mahamandal is trying to discharge, at this juncture, by accepting for its consideration another scheme which has been placed before it by some of its members and which is now known as Sarada Vishwavidyalaya Scheme.

The Mahamandal is convinced that for the preservation of Hindu Society, as "such," it is essential that the special Hindu institutions that mark it out from the others should be carefully guarded and maintained. "Varnashrama Dharma" is rightly regarded by the Mahamandal as the chief of these institutions. Take out "Varnashrama" and the vital elements of Hindu body politic is gone! Hindus who are not "orthodox," who do not look upon their "Shastras" as infallible, who ridicule the idea of our Sacred Books being regarded as revealed, may not attach any importance to "Varnashrama." But the orthodox strongly hold that it is due to the system of "Varnashrama," ordained by the Holy Vedas and Rishis of yore, that the Hindu race has retained its vitality to this day while the Assyrians, Egyptians, Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans and all other contemporary nations of ours have vanished from the world's stage. The Mahamandal therefore would naturally look askance at any Hindu University Movement in which "Varnashrama" was utterly ignored as if it was of no account whatever. Such an attitude may be derided as "mideval" by the unorthodox, but the vast bulk of the Hindu community who are Hindus in fact and not in name only would certainly appreciate the grave and urgent necessity of safeguarding "Varnashrama" from the attacks on all sides to which it is subject at this moment.

THE MODERNISED HINDU.

To recapitulate, the Mahamandal representing as it does true Hindu feeling, wants to make it clearly understood that a Hindu University worthy to be so recognised must be a "Hindu" University. What is the good of expending so much money and energy on a new University if it is only to be a clumsy copy of the existing universities? There is no Hindu who does not observe with a breaking heart how in consequence of the prevailing system of higher education the young "educated" Hindu of to-day (a) has lost his faith in the Vedas, Puranas, Tantras and other component parts of his sacred scriptures; (b) has lost his sense of reverence for the old sages who who founnded the everlasting structure of Hindu Society;(c) has inbibed new un-Hindu notions of unrestrained "freedom" in matters religious, social and political; (d) has ceased to see anything sacred in the Holy "Tirthas" of his Holy Land; and worst of all (e) has begun to follow his own tastes and inclinations instead of dutifully conforming to the injunctions and behests of the Shastras as well as rules and customs of society.

In short, a new race of Hindus is springing up thanks to the prevailing defective non-religious system of education, who have little of the Hindu in them excepting probably the blood. The most imperative need of the Hindu community, therefore, in these circumstances is to stem this terrible tide which at this moment threatens to swamp Hindu Society. And Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal holds that the chief and the first use of the Hindu University, if ever established, should be to help in checking the evil tide.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	23	2	57 p.m.	18	22
Teheran ...	24	11	25 a.m.	0	55
Suez	24	1	50 p.m.	0	33

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at senders risk. (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 3rd (14-7-11).

Haikow reports Shanghai line restored. (23-9-11).

Telegrams for Casablanca Majador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at senders risk (9-9-11).

Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Borasjon since 2-30 a. m. (24-9-11).

THE Christian Commonwealth announces that Abdul Bahai (Abbas Effendi), the leader of the Bahai movement, has arrived in London. He expects to remain about a fortnight in England. Abbas Effendi is a son and the generally recognised successor of Mirza Hussein Ali, the so-called Baha-Ullah the founder of the larger or Bahai section of the Babi sect. Mirza Hussein Ali, an elder brother of Subhi-i-Ezel, who succeeded the Bab after his martyrdom at Tabriz in 1850, proclaimed himself in 1863, to be the prophet, whose advent was announced by the Baba and was acknowledged as such by the majority of the sect.

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MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is f lly charged in the morning.

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Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

YOUR HAIR NEEDS LIFE.

Don't think because you have hair on your head that you have good hair. Dead hair is just like a dead tree. A tree still stands and is a tree in name, but it is not beautiful to look at. Just so with hair, you may have hair, but it is brittle and brash ; it has no life ; you comb it out in handfuls. Give your hair life.

REVIVE YOUR HAIR WITH KAMINIA OIL.

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Faded hair restored, grey hair renewed red hair changed to auburn. The best of all hair tonics for all sexes and all ages Of all Chemists and Stores. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. Extra. See that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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Readily Cure THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their remedial excellence.
Sold in tins everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F R Summers, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Company's steamer China 3868 tons Captain Pavissich, sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's. steamer Lavada 2124 tons, Captain Lane will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer White Cross 1944 tons Captain J W Long arrived here on Friday evening from Delagoa Bay September 3 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Beethoven 2361 tons, Captain J Mitchell arrived here on Friday evening from Portsaid September 10 with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell R N R, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi September 21 with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 160 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons Captain T Moloney, arrived here on Saturday from Suakim, September 13, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3082 tons Captain W Stefens, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Heim 757 tons Captain A Eriksen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok etc with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain O Schwarz arrived here on Saturday evening from New York, August 20, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurain 2870 tons, Captain H J Crebbin arrived here yesterday from Calcutta August 27, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H Manley arrived here yesterday from Busreh September 16 via Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 63 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 22nd Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.........Jones....... do
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Farteath...R N R... Survey Std

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Sept. 23.

Arabia..................4098 Palmer..................P & O & Co
Brilliant Bque ...3609 Grant ....Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Begonia...... ......2346 Mathews............T Jeevandas
Galles ....555 Wratt..............K Nixon & Co
Headley ....2712 Park ......W & A Graham & Co
Hatumet ....2584 Peters ... Do
Homayum.........2154 Moloney............B & P S N Co
Hellas................849 Berg............F F Campbell & Co
Lawada.................. 2124 Lane ... .M M & Co
Meanatchy......1368 Kilner....... Do
Mazagon......... 3280 Cockhin ....M M & Co
Malda ....1250 Bamber...................M M & Co
Palitana......1931 Penny ...Karachi...20-9...M M & Co
White Cross.......1914 Lerg ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept, 23,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents
C&R Locksley Hall ..2310 Crawford ...Manchester ... K Nixon and Co
D & F City of Athens...3571 Knaut...Karachi...28-9... K Nixon & Co
F Beethoven ......2360 Mitchell ...Port Said...3-10...... W & A Graham & Co
K Barrington Court .. 2853 Williams 27-9...Antwerp .. W & A Graham & Co
N Zurichnoor......2342 Stonehouse...Hull ......1-10...... W & A Graham & Co
P Barenfels...3419 Engelage ...Hamburg via Karachi 1-10...W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Quilos... ....4942 Stewart ....M M & Co
8 Africa...2565 Seberich...Trieste...1-10 A L S N Co
Umta......3492 Phillips ..Calcutta ...25-9 ...M M & Co
10&11 Devanha ......4850 Hickey...Shanghai ...27-9... P & O Co

P. & O. DOCK.

Towergate......2358 Jackson ... ..W & A Graham & Co

B I Dock

Lhasa .... 949 McHarmed ... .M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati...........524 Ahmed...Repairing...Bo S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri...829 Ahmed ..Bhownagar...21-9...Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga.........951 Rothwell...Karachi...25-9.. M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
22	White Cross	Long	D'goa Bay, Sept3
	Beethoven	Mitchell	P 'Said, Sept 1
23	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 21
	Homayun	Moloney	Suakim, Sept 13
	Lindenfels	Schwarz	N York, Aug 20
24	Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta, Aug 27
	Damra	Manley	Busreh, Sept 16

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Egypt	Summers	London
	China	Pavissich	Kobe, &c
24	Crostafels	Stefens	Hamburg, &c
	Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok

The steamer Lawada, Lane, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Homayun, for Jedah.
„ Arabia, for London.
„ Beethoven, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Singapore on the 22nd Sept for Penang and Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 220 bales cotton-waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—48 casks skins, Chambers and Co.

FOR HULL.

Zurichmoor s—4,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J Samirmul; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—800 cwts cow horns, E Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beethoven s—1,500 tons manganese, S Smidt and Co; 9,000 cwts poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zurichmoor s—6,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—33 tons backwood planks, Bomonji E Cassinath; 193 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1 case scented oil, S Abdoola; 10 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 83 1-2 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 1-2 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—216 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 39 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 33 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 75 1-2 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 21 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	13	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	13	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	3	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	13	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumbalia Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 25th September 1911.

GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

THE experiment of closing the Indian mints to silver has been so far successful that we are apt to forget that the institution of a gold standard has not yet been completed. But while the silver rupee remains the legal tender and while the standard of value is only partially based on gold, there will still be fluctuations in exchange and room for further reform in the currency of the country. It is nearly twenty years now since the mints were closed and a full quarter of a century has passed since gold was finally adopted as the universal standard of value; but for the first half of the intervening period there was little change apparent in Indian monetary conditions. The production of gold continued to increase and silver to depreciate, but the closing of the mints had helped to stop the depreciation of the currency and prices did not perceptibly rise. Within the last ten years, however, the effects of the continued increase in the output of gold and the consequent rise in prices have begun to be felt in India as well as in other parts of the world. With high prices ruling in other countries the Indian export trade has naturally expanded and the prices of Indian commodities have begun to rise. When good gold prices are to be obtained for Indian products in markets outside the country, trade will seek a way by which to reach the foreign buyer in spite of difficulties of exchange; and the high prices thus realized will affect not only the exported products but also the cost of production in the exporting country generally. So in India we have seen a rise in the price not only of the tea and the wheat and the cotton which the country can afford to sell, but also of the commonest foodgrains and the cheapest products of the land. The consequence has been a rise of prices all round so sustained and so considerable as to require the special notice of an official enquiry. Without anticipation of the results of the promised enquiry it is not possible to go into the question of the increase in the cost of living, which is now realized to be universal in India and which we have all felt in our domestic expenditure; but it is safe to say that the chief factor, in bringing about this change in our lives here, has been the huge increase in the production of gold in other parts of the world. It will probably be found that the rise in Indian prices during the last decade has followed and nearly equalled the rise in Europe and America. The gold-using countries have in the ordinary course been the first to feel the difference in the cost of living caused by the cheapening of the standard of value; but the silver-using countries were bound to be affected in time, and the introduction of an artificial standard based on gold has hastened the effect of a plentiful gold supply upon India. It has lately been calculated that prices in America have risen about thirty per cent. in twenty years. We shall have to wait for the finding of the commission before speaking with confidence of the average rise in India; but judging from the experience and the conversation of Europeans and Indians alike, we are inclined to rate the increase of prices in this country at more than that figure even on the average of the whole country.

What would have happened if America had, as was at one time possible, adopted the double standard and tried to rehabilitate silver, is now only a matter of conjecture. For the time at least India would have been better off. The people of the country would not have had to suffer the loss of a large part of their hoarded savings which has been authoritatively computed to have amounted to many millions of pounds sterling. The outside influences and the pressure of economic forces were too strong even for America and still more for India. The advantage of a single standard of value for commerce was so clear that the loss and even the suffering, consequent upon the introduction of the gold standard, have had to be faced by most of the silver-using countries and will have in time to be met by all. But the advantages of the change are slow to appear. It has been one of the chief difficulties of the Indian policy, that the change in the values would be felt by people in their homes and in their private expenditure, while the advantages would necessarily come in the first place to the Government and to the exporters and only indirectly to the people as a whole. Government are calculated to have reaped a profit of over seventy million pounds on the coinage of rupees, and the export trade has grown by leaps and bounds. But it takes a great many figures on paper to convince the ordinary mortal, who remembers what he used to get for his rupee, that he is better off now than when living was cheap. Food, rent, wages, are all dearer than they used to be; and it is easy to understand why people lament the stoppage of their daily currency. But happily signs of a better time for the country are beginning to show. The importation of gold into India increases every year, and the countries that import Indian products are finding it advantageous to pay their debts in the precious metal itself. Many people, even among those not closely interested in questions of the currency, must have noticed the frequent references of late in the press to the import of gold and the largeness of the amounts reported as entering the country, and examination of the figures confirms the opinion that the import of gold has greatly increased in the past few years. Last year over eighteen million pounds worth of gold was brought into India, and during the last five years more than fifty million pounds worth of gold has been added to the wealth of the country.

The figures which we published a few days ago show that the influx of gold has continued in still larger quantities during the first quarter of the present financial year, and though there will doubtless be a set-back for some months on account of the scarcity caused by drought, there is no reason to fear that the rate of the importation of gold will diminish in a normal season. India is purchasing gold in increasing quantities. And it is through private enterprise that the purchase has been effected. Not many of the sovereigns and none of the bullion come into circulation, so that the imported gold is passing into the possession of the people themselves. Before another five years have passed the country will on a moderate estimate have absorbed more than one hundred million pounds in gold, and the people will have recouped to some extent the loss of their silver hoards. But before that sum of money has been put past, and lost to circulation, it will be for Government to consider whether the time has not come for the logical extension of their policy and the introduction of a gold coinage. If India is to share in the full benefits resulting to other countries from an abundant supply of gold, the gold will have to be put within reach of the community in the shape of currency. Before India can participate in the briskness of trade and the increase of production, which are the compensations for high prices in the gold-using countries, values will have to be stated in gold and a coin of convenient size will have to be coined to meet the wants of the banks and the importers. There is some danger that unless this is done, imports of goods other than gold will be checked and that the consumer here will not get the compensation to which he is so justly entitled of the free import of European luxuries and comforts. That is not a question which can be settled by theoretical considerations alone; but the large importations of gold and the growing familiarity of the country with the prevailing medium of exchange, seem to show that the time is coming when the simpler question of a gold coinage will have to be considered.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS. THE verdict of the Canadian Elections closes a momentous chapter in the history of the Empire. During late years there have been disturbing symptoms of a tendency to separation in the Empire; the ties of common blood and common history seemed sometimes to be thinning, greater freedom of action has been claimed and practised by the lesser partners, and sometimes it has been hinted that the end was to be cleavage. Imperialists rightly regarded the recent negotiations with America carried on by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, as the most dangerous symptom which had yet been displayed. It was ominous that the political party in power. in Canada, the oldest dominion in the Empire, was preparing to enter into relationship with another power, which would make her commercially more closely connected with that power than with the mother country. It was true they had some excuse the motherland had not responded to their offer of a mutual preference in trade and, after years of fruitless waiting, they were going to make the best bargain they could with their nearest neighbours. But Imperialists pointed out, that this was a path which must inevitably lead to separation. An indiscreet American office-bearer blurted out the truth of American ambition, and in spite of frequent denials that annexation is the goal of their policy, the impression has remained that the ultimate absorption of Canada is as much desired by the United States now as it was in 1854. This view of the situation has been plainly put before the Canadian people by the vigorous party of Mr. Borden, and the result has been the entire repudiation by the Canadian people of the Reciprocity, for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has toiled so hard.

A strong Government has, by this one issue alone, been turned into an opposition with a record majority against it. From the most unexpected quarters, from the rural constituencies and other places, where the attractions of American markets were expected to prove too tempting a lure, has come the emphatic denial of any desire to treat with the States. This aspect of the election is its most encouraging feature. It is not difficult to show that the Reciprocity Agreement would not be beneficial to Canadian trade generally, but that, we believe, has been a minor influence in the election. The Canadians have given their powerful repudiation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's scheme, mainly and almost solely because of the weakening of Imperial ties, which it would inevitably entail. They have thus struck a shrewd blow for the solidarity of the Empire, and have set a high standard of Imperial spirit, which will stir the blood of Britons throughout the globe. The example of Canada will have its effect in South Africa, in Australasia, and throughout the dominions of the Empire. How soon, however, is it to have its effect in Britain itself? How long is it to be before Britons, like Canadians, realise their Imperial responsibilities? The way has once more been opened for an Imperial preference, but Britain is not ready to take the opportunity. The Liberal Press of London taunts its opponents with the fact that the victory will have little effect in Britain; it will arouse no response. Their taunt at present is true enough and it must sting Imperialists to action. A victory has been won, but the fight is not yet over. America is waiting for another chance, the chance which she believes will yet come, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the veteran campaigner, will fight for another chance. No longer does he mean to retire from the conflict, but will lead his men once more in the cause, which he believes will prevail in the end. Should that cause prevail, it will be for Britain to bear the blame. Canada has again spoken, and spoken plainly. Rebuff her, and Britain must be responsible for the results that may ensue.

THE NEXT STRIKE. THE Irish railwaymen have been industriously keeping the strike spirit alive in the United Kingdom since affairs have quieted down in England. And while present indications suggest that no grave situation is likely to arise on that side of St. George's Channel, prophets are not wanting to tell us that serious trouble is by no means over in Great Britain. Not only have Labour leaders of the types of Mr. Ben Tillett given warning, but calmer observers say that big industrial strife is looming in the near future. The scene of the next strike is not at all unlikely to be the coal-fields. Dissatisfaction is rampant not only in South Wales, but in the Northumberland and Durham also. Much of this is due to the miners' disappointment with the Eight Hours Act, a measure which has caused endless trouble ever since the clamour of the Labour party succeeded in passing it through the House of Commons. The miners were led to believe by the trade union leaders that the Act would be of great benefit to them, and the indiscipline which has been manifested, especially in South Wales, is partly due to a feeling that their leaders have deserved them. The Eight Hours Act has in fact proved anything but a boon to the miners, and it is not difficult to show that, apart from the industrial disturbance which it has created and still is fomenting, it is producing injurious results from a humanitarian and economic point of view. In the first place a natural corollary of a limitation of hour is the process which Americans know as "speeding up;" that is, a greater rate of working, and a greater amount done in a hasty way in the same amount of time. In such a dangerous occupation as coal-mining, in which to obtain the highest possible degree of safety the utmost care must be exercised by the workman, such a process is evidently fraught with risk. The result has been such as might be expected. Since the Act has been in operation the number of miners killed in the United Kingdom has advanced from an average of four per day to six per day—an increase of 50 per cent., while non-fatal accidents have also increased in a somewhat similar proportion. The new system also has its effect on the women. Since working hours have been restricted it has been necessary to work a larger number of shifts, and in many collieries there are three and sometimes even four shifts in the twenty-four hours. The result is that in an average mining household, where there are not only a father and sons but lodgers, the men are coming home at all hours of the day and night. The women have scarcely ever done preparing meals and changes of clothes, with the result that the public authorities already note an increase in the infantile death-rate. The men themselves find they are getting less leisure, and less wages—they can no longer stay away from work from Friday till Tuesday morning as many miners used to do. And while some attribute this to the true cause, the complete failure of the Eight Hours Act to do what it was intended to do, others imagine that their employers are putting the screw on out of revenge for the Act and are even more embittered. The feeling of dissatisfaction is so keen that many people, who are acquainted with the conditions, fear a strike on a big scale before the end of the year.

CAPTAIN T. RIVERS BULKLEY who was Comptroller of the Household to two Viceroys of India, Lord Curzon and Lord Minto, is now going to Canada as Comptroller of the Household of the Duke of Connaught, the new Governor-General.

THE Hindu University Deputation is expected to attend the Punjab Hindu Congress meeting at Amritsar about the end of this month.

THE Punjab Government have declared the undermentioned monuments in Shadhara, near Lahore, under the Ancient Monuments Act:—The Mausoleum of Jehangir, the ancient Serai usually called Akbari Serai adjoining the mausoleum of Jehangir, the tomb of Asaf Khan and the tomb of Nur Jehan.

THE Sub-divisional officer of Howrah yesterday convicted William Goodall for keeping an unlicensed cooly recruiting depot and fined him Rs. 200. It was found that the accused secured three coolies as they alighted from the train at Howrah station to work at the Sara Ghat.

THE marriage of Mr. G. F. K. Adams, Indian Civil Service, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Adams, of The Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, and Miss Muriel Lucas, daughter of the late Gen. Sir Alfred Lucas and Lady Lucas, of Dunmore, Teignmouth, Devonshire, took place on Sept. 6 at St. Peter's Shaldon, Teignmouth. The Rev. A. C. Yorke officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. N. Marsh-Dunn. After the ceremony a reception was held by Lady Lucas at Dunmore.

FOREING AFFAIRS

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Russian Point of View.

ANGLO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

IT is impossible to obtain any official information whatever as to the reception given by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon's communication, as the French Foreign Office considers it would be a failure in courtesy towards the former to disclose any expressions of opinion he has made. Nevertheless, certain hints have leaked out, and, so far as I have been able to learn unofficially, but on what may be taken as tolerably sound authority, the German reply so far is affirmative in principle regarding the demands of France for complete political independence in Morocco, but unsatisfactory in the matter of what Germany terms "economic equality" for her subjects.

Germany appears to aim at drawing up with France something like the Capitulations which prevail between foreign Powers and Turkey, giving her a right, if not of ex-territoriality, at least of demanding explanations or compensations from France whenever a German subject considers himself aggrieved. Furthermore, she requires a recognision by France of all rights already acquired by her subjects; but as it is notorious that pioneer traders like the Mannesmann Brothers have for years past been occupied in acquiring mining and other rights from local chieftains and from the Makhzen provisionally, a wholesale recognition of such alleged rights would not only be an enormous and unjust, if not illegal, concession but would open the door to endless disputes in the future. The idea of Germany, so far as can be learned, is rather for extensive economic privileges than for equality, and in the opinion of the French Government to grant these would be incompatible with the international rights of other nations and with the principle of the "open door," in support of which the Kaiser originally went o Tangier.

UNACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS.

The principal argument, I believe, by which the Germans support their claims is that for the past three or four years there has been a confusion between the responsibility of the Sultan and that of French officials, and that henceforth, if France is to make her already virtual military protectorate into an effective administrative one, she and she alone must answer to Germany for the unrestricted exercise of their rights by German subjects. It need scarcely be pointed out that this line of argument is based primarily upon the supposition that France is in actual and complete enjoyment of full power in Morocco, but even then there appears to be no reason for framing any special jurisdiction or convention in favour of German subjects, who would trade and live like those of other nations under the laws governing the administration of Morocco. To foresee that they will be oppressed and denied justice, and will need the protection of a set of Capitulations, is also to presuppose either that the barbarous rule of the Sultan is to continue or that France is in the same category with Turkey, under whose domination foreign subjects require special guarantees.

The prospect of difficulties arising, should Germany persist in such demands, is so extensive and so certain that, should she decline to modify them, it can hardly lead to anything else than a rupture of the negotiations—a fact she must be thoroughly aware of already. I have also heard that she affects to consider the territorial compensations too small, but unless she insists on a seaport there are reasons to believe that she will find the French as accommodating in this matter as they will prove unshakable in their determination to leave no loophole for further difficulties regarding Morocco itself. It is the supposed holding out in Berlin for conditions, which are there known to be impossible of acceptance in Paris, that constitutes the ominous feature in the situation and leads the French Press earnestly to emphasise the need of keeping all the classes now serving still with the colours.

Outside this enigmatic attitude there is nothing to justify alarm, nor, it may be added, anything on which to found happy auguries except it be the financial stampede in Germany and the evident apprehension of the general population. If the question could be settled by a plebiscite in Germany there can be little doubt that an enormous majority would be in favour of clearing up the dispute, even at the cost of a complete scuttle, but unfortunately the issues of war and peace lie with an exclusive clique whose motto is "Deutschland uber Alles."

FRENCH LIMITATIONS.

The Press is bewildering its readers with deductions it draws until it would be impossible to take up any dozen French papers and form an opinion either for or against a settlement. The only attempt at furnishing fresh information is made by the "Echo de Paris," which professes to give the outlines of the proposed French concessions which, according to this version, embrace almost the whole of the middle Congo, which is the best and most productive region. The French suggestion is to limit the conceded territory on the south by the river N'goko up to the Sangha, whereas the German claim is said to be to take the rivers Uged and Alima as boundaries, leaving to France only the southern piece of the Congo with Brazzaville as its centre. So far as complete liberty for France in Morocco is concerned, Germany is supposed to accept this in the fullest sense, but the return she asks is believed to be too vast, both territorially and in the matter of economic advantages.

Under the heading of "what would happen in France if war broke out?" Lieut.-Colonel Rousset, a well-known military writer and crictic, who has been forbidden this year to attend the German manœuvres, writes the first of a series of arricle which are to appear in "Les Annales." He considers that at the outset France would be in a "somewhat delicate" position, as it is more than probable that Germany would fall upon her without any preliminary declaration. Declarations of war, he says, are now obsolete, since might comes before right. France is only separated by an imaginary frontier line, and it would require but a few hours for the German troops to be despatched from Metz and to swarm over the plains of Lorraine. This, however, need not cause too much uneasiness, as it is foreseen—and even if the town of Nancy were taken, as it well might be, there would be no grounds for despair, for a victory elsewhere would soon restore it to French hands.

Whilst the covering troops were fighting with the German advance guard, telegraphic orders for mobilisation would be sent out from Paris to every commune in France. The date would be fixed at which every able-bodied man within the age limits of the service would be required to place himself under the colours, namely, all the twenty-three classes of men between the ages of 23 and 45. Out of these classes eleven would be used to bring the army up to full war strength, with a first and second line of reserve. Six more classes would form the Territorial Army, entrusted with holding the fortifications, railway lines, and strategically important spots, whilst the last six would make up a reserve for employment in case of need.

All railway transport would cease to be a public service, and there would be no more regular passenger traffic, this being sacrificed necessarily to the needs of army transport of men, horses, guns, and stores. The mobilisation would also be a requisition of all horses and automobiles, and the whole of France would merely become a territory to be used as a huge reservoir or storehouse for military requirements. Production and manufacture would almost cease temporarily, and national life would be at a standstill, whilst all the men were fighting the enemy. This is not a pleasant picture to look upon, but, as Colonel Rousset says, Germany would be exactly in the same plight.

RUSSIA'S POINT OF VIEW.

The powers are divided. Great Britain is dealing with the problem in its entirety. France appears minded to do the same. Russia, on the contrary, looks upon the subject from a different angle of vision. She is not unmindful of the alliance. France has, of course, her loyal and strenuous support. Diplomatically they will stand or fall together. At Algeciras her attachment was tested and not found wanting. It will be equally helpful to-day. Diplomatically, "but nobody would expect Russia to go to war in order to get carte blanche for France in Morocco," Russian statesmen say. "That privilege can be had much more cheaply. It can be bought. Let France pay for it. We will help her to drive a bargain, but as for plunging into war. . . ." That is the Russian angle of vision. Hence M. Neratoff, the acting Foreign Minister, is understood to have suggested that the Russian Ambassador should intimate that France would do well to content herself with the moral victory she has gained over Germany by compelling her to suppress her claim to Agadir and the country behind it. Any Government would be satisfied with that.

"Moreover, Germany," Russian statesmen argue, "has suffered deep humiliation. She has fallen low in public opinion. Doubtless that is owing exclusively to her own unjustifiable conduct, but, irrespective of the cause, France can afford to be generous. Look at her rival's plight. Herr von Kiderlen, who lately made such a fuss about the sacredness of treaties, himself concluded one with France in February, 1909, and when it was signed received a present of Sevres from the President of the Republic. In virtue of that agreement France was invested with special rights in Morocco. Yet in July this year, Herr von Kiderlen acted as though he had received no porcelain and the Republic had obtained no special rights. Again, the Kaiser and his Government have repeatedly declared the Sultan of Morocco independent. But when you ask whether this independence includes the right of calling in the helper approved by Germany, the answer seemingly is 'No.' For the moment the Sultan, beset by dangers in Fez, called upon the French to succour him. Herr von Kiderlen noted the act as a ground for protest. Moreover, Germany solemnly stated that France's political interests are calculated 'to further internal peace and order in Morocco,' and she bound herself not to check the pursuit of these interests. Yet when an attempt was made to promote them the other day, Germany rose up and precipitated a crisis. Is it not pitiable to have recourse to such tricks as these?

"Again, in 1905, when France, led by M. Delcasse, refused to entertain the proposal of discussing the Morocco question at an International Conference, Germany laid down the principle that the work achieved by one Conference can be modified only by another, and not by two Powers hobnobbing together. But to-day it is Germany who is striving to modify, nay, wholly to upset, the work of the Algeciras Conference, at a green table, behind closed doors, with the utmost imaginable secrecy, to the exclusion of all the interested Powers but one. It is but a couple of months ago since Germany laid it down for the last time that the Algeciras Act of 1905, is inviolable; and it is only a couple of weeks ago since Germany secretly proposed that France should systematically set its stipulations at naught, on condition that she bought an indulgence from the German Monarch which would deliver her from the evil consequences of her transgression!"

BELGIAN PRECAUTIONS.

In the midst of the Franco-German negotiations, the Belgian military authorities are proceeding to put the Liege, Namur, and Ostend fortresses in a state of active defence, just as if Belgium were to be threatened with the invasion of a German army attempting to strike, through the southern part of its territory, at the most vulnerable portion of France.

Despite all assertions to the contrary, I am in a position to state that these purely precautionary measures have been taken at the request of France, one of the Powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality and independence. But public opinion here is now urging England to intervene, on her own account, as another of the guaranteeing Powers, in order to impress upon the Belgian authorities the necessity of making every preparation for the reception of a British fleet in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

While there is still a general belief that the Berlin negotiations will result in a peaceful solution of the problem under discussion, the feeling remains that war is unavoidable sooner or later, that the first move will be made in Belgium and that the present excitement should be made the occasion of settling all the doubtful points which may arise, if the conflict does occur and before it is too late to clear them up satisfactorily for efficient action.

By inquiring at the present moment of the Belgian Government as to whether they have made ready for the intervention of a British protecting fleet, the English Government would be providing Belgium with a most legitimate reason for approaching the Dutch Government on the subject of the navigation of the Scheldt.

ANGLO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

His Excellency Hakki Bey, formerly Minister of Education, and still one of the most prominent leaders of the Young Turk party, for the purpose of improving, in the course of a statement on his journey to England, said:—"All of us in Turkey have been grieved by indications which we think we have noticed of a diminution of British friendship for Turkey. The remarkable changes brought about three years ago by the deposition of Abdul Hamid aroused so much enthusiasm in England that the old friendship between Great Britain and Turkey seemed to have been revived—everybody trusted that the improvement in the relations between London and Constantinople would be permanent.

"Recently, however, we have observed a change in England's attitude towards us. As often as we extend the hand of friendship towards England it is rejected with disdain, but, nevertheless, we took the initiative in proposing an understanding with Great Britain, notably in regard to the Baghdad railway. That was not an empty profession of friendship; it was a practical proof of our amicable intentions, but we see that we are poorly rewarded. During the recent Parliamentary session, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, and Lord Crewe, in the Upper House, both made statements on domestic Turkish affairs which were regarded as unfriendly by all patriotic Turks. We have noticed, too, a tendency on the part of some of your newspapers to criticise our management of internal Turkish affairs in what I myself regard as an unfair and unfriendly spirit.

"The cause is said to be the marked pro-German tendencies of the Young Turk party, which is now predominant in my country. Neither the Young Turk party nor the Turkish Government are pursuing a pro-German policy. Above everything our policy is naturally pro-Turkish in character. Turkey is a Great Power with a desire to maintain friendship with all countries. To judge our foreign policy fairly, an Englishman must put himself in the position of a Turk. If Turkey is regarded as a kind of German dependency it is not our fault. It is said that Germans obtain the best commercial concessions in Turkey, but to that I reply that British capitalists rarely or never ask for them. We have tried to arouse interest in possibilities for various enterprises to be financed by British capital in Turkey, but have met with little response. If British capitalists do not ask for concessions and the Germans do, you cannot blame us for granting them to the latter.

"Believe me, there is an earnest desire in Turkey to revive the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and this would become possible, if our amicable advances were received with more encouragement, on your side. We are not very hard to please in this respect. We do not ask for an alliance or for an "entente," or for too great a degree of friendship (because that would excite other jealousies equally inconvenient to us), but simply for amicable relations founded on good will."

SLAVONIC UNITY.

The marriage of the Servian Princess Helena, daughter of King Peter of Servia, to his Highness Duke Ivan Constantinovitch of the Imperial blood, was solemnised on Sunday afternoon at Peterhof with all the Imperial and ecclesiastical pomp and splendour customary on these occasions. The bridegroom in this case is not an Imperial Grand Duke, as he is descended in the third generation from the first Emperor Nicholas and therefore, according to the statutes of the reigning family, as amended by the late Emperor Alexander III., he loses the title of Imperial Highness. The arrival of the day appointed for the happy event was proclaimed at nine o'clock by the firing of a salute of four guns from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a similar salute from the military harbour at Peterhof. Another artillery salute of twenty-one guns soon after three p.m. announced that the Emperor Nicholas had started to walk in the bridal procession to the Imperial chapel through the great halls of the old palace, which was crowded with courtiers. Preceded by all the officials of his household, solemnly pacing in twos, the Tsar and his staff were followed in due order and precedence by the Queen of Greece, the King of Servia Prince Alexander of Servia, Prince Chakrabond of Siam, Prince Nicholas of Greece, with the Grand Duchess Helena Pavlovna, Prince Peter of Montenegro, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. Twenty-three Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, including the bridal pair, completed the procession. The religious ceremony in the chapel was also announced by an artillery salute of thirty-one guns and then all present offered their congratulations to the Emperor and Empress and the newly-married couple.

All the comments on the occasion resolve themselves into the belief that this marriage alliance with the Imperial Romanoffs will be a tower of strength to the Karageorgievitch dynasty of Servia and an important factor in Balkan politics.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

SETTLEMENT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

Speedy Determination of Compensation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, SEPT. 23.

It is officially stated that an agreement has been reached between France and Germany so far as the Moroccan negotiations are concerned. There are a few minor points outstanding, but these are immaterial.

Hopes are entertained of a comparatively speedy settlement of the question of compensation.

Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter to-night gave a banquet, in honour of M. Cambon. The German Foreign Office officials were present.

PARIS, SEPT. 24.

The Cabinet has approved of the reply to the German Note, which M. De Selves despatched last evening, by a special messenger to Berlin.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Spaniards Continually Harassed.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The tribesmen around Melilla are manifesting much unrest and are continually harassing the Spaniards. They made a night attack south of Melilla on the 21st instant, and in the fighting which ensued eight Spaniards were killed and 48, including numerous officers, were wounded.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Queen Mary's Robes and Jewels.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

King George and Queen Mary will arrive at Port Said on November 20th. It is understood that, while the squadron is coaling, the Khedive will pay a visit to Their Majesties on board the "Medina."

Their Majesties will only land at Malta and Aden on the outward voyage, and at Gibraltar on the way home.

The "Medina" left Greenock to-day for a forty-eight hours' steaming test prior to sailing for Southampton, where the internal furnishing of the vessel will be carried out under the superintendence of Buckingham Palace officials.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner "India," with the first batch of passengers to the Durbar on board, sailed to-day.

Queen Mary will wear at the Durbar, the crown and robes Her Majesty wore at her Coronation, also a magnificent diamond lotus, which is now being mounted. At the other state ceremonies, Her Majesty will wear the pearl necklace, presented to her by the people of India on the occasion of her previous visit, and also cloth of gold dresses containing needlework specially made at Delhi.

The Queen's Ladies-in-Waiting will include the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Shaftesbury, and Lady Ampthill.

Visitors to the Durbar include Lord Harris, Lord Ampthill and Lord Lamington.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Striking Letter from Lord Ampthill.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Lord Ampthill, in a long letter to the papers on the subject of the troubles of Indians in South Africa, says that as King George will shortly demonstrate in a striking and unprecedented manner that Indians are our fellow-subjects and citizens of the Empire, the problem of Indians, who are worse off under British than under Boer rule, demands the attention of those, who think it intolerable that there should be oppression and injustice under the British flag.

THE KIEFF OUTRAGE.

Bogroff Sentenced to be Hanged.

KIEFF, SEPT, 23.

Bogroff has been sentenced to death, and will be hanged.

M. Stolypin was buried yesterday with great religious ceremony, and amid universal demonstrations of sorrow.

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The shortage of sugar, and the abnormal rise in prices, due to the drought in European beet, is causing growing anxiety. Instead of an increase of two million tons, which was anticipated early in the year, there is now a prospect of a decrease, reaching perhaps two and a half million tons, while little relief can be anticipated from the cane-growing centres, and the demand is increasing enormously.

ROWING.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Dover oarsman, Mannering, to-day, rowed from Dover to Calais and back in 12 hours, 40 minutes.

Backers of Barry have offered Arnst £500 expenses, if he will race Barry on the Thames for £500 a side.

DEFEAT OF RECIPROCITY.

Early Resignation of the Government.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER WILL NOT RETIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The defeat of Reciprocity is welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm by the Imperialists in London. The Unionist evening newspapers are jubilant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* at the same time pays a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier who, the journal says, has rendered great services to Imperialism in circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

The *Westminster Gazette* salutes the fallen leader and finds ground for consolation in the fact that the Canadians voted against reciprocity in the belief that its adoption would weaken the Imperial tie.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

"Victory for the flag," "A crowning mercy," "Incomparable service to the Empire," are phrases in the articles indicative of the Unionist jubilation at the rejection of Reciprocity, which is acclaimed by the Unionist Press as renewing the inspiration and courage of the Home Imperialists.

A message from Mr. Chamberlain is published in which it is declared that the "victory in Canada is most satisfactory and secures a victory for preference in Britain."

The Liberal papers are frankly disappointed and attribute the result to the annexation bogey, and the power of the railways and trusts. They declare that the effect of the victory in Britain will be of the slightest.

All the papers pay tributes to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Wheat markets in the United States became wildly excited on receipt of the news of the defeat of Reciprocity, prices rising from 3 to 8 points on the belief that with no Canadian wheat available, the holders of American wheat would be in a position to command greatly enhanced prices.

Many Turned Voters.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 23.

The latest figures in the elections are Conservatives, 130; Liberals, 86.

A surprise situation was furnished by the rural constituencies voting largely against Reciprocity.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a statement issued to his supporters, says, "We have failed in a high and honourable cause. We have received a check, but we shall come again to fight. I thank you for what you have done for me for thirty years. To-day we have lost, but our cause will prevail in the end."

The Liberal *Toronto Globe* says, "The people of Ontario do not like our neighbours of the south. That is emphatically the decision of the elections. Tens of thousands of Liberals must have joined the Conservatives, to show their objection to having any truck with the Yankees."

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 23.

The State Department is of opinion that no effort will be made to repeal the Reciprocity Act, which, it says, will be allowed to remain on the statute books of the United States in the hope that there will be a change in the mind of Canada.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 23.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced that he will continue to lead the Liberals in Parliament.

The Government will meet next Monday, and will resign as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the transfer of the Governorship from Earl Grey to the Duke of Connaught.

WELLS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Dissenting Memorial to Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Revd. F. B. Meyer, the Nonconformist minister, having failed in his efforts to induce the promoter to abandon the Wells-Johnson fight or its reproduction by cinematographs, owing to the latter's demands for indemnification, is sending a memorial to Mr. Winston Churchill, signed by a hundred prominent persons asking the Home Secretary to exercise his right to prohibit the contest in the interests of public order and well-being.

Sir Joseph Robinson, the South African mine-owner, has declared to a newspaper in South Africa that he and his sons will go to the fight and that he hopes the white man will win.

If Wells is beaten, Sir Joseph declares himself willing to give £5,000 to any white man, who will beat Johnson.

THE EMDEN ARRESTS.

Two Englishmen Released.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The two Englishmen, who were arrested at Emden recently, have been released.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The result of the Prince Edward's Handicap was as follows :—

Papavero .... 1.
King Midas .... 2.
Yellow Slave .... 3.

Ten ran. Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Betting :—5 to 1 against Papavero; 11 to 4 against King Midas, and 4 to 1 against Yellow Slave.

ITALY AND TRIPOLI.

Claims on Hinterland Denied in Rome.

WARSHIPS IN READINESS OFF SICILY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 22.

Telegrams from Tripoli indicate that the feeling against Italy is running high. The *Tanin* publishes an appeal from a hundred Tripolitan notables to the Grand Vizier urging firmness with regard to the designs of Italy, and declaring that they will shed every drop of blood before yielding an inch of their territory to the foreigner.

The appeal demands the despatch of ammunition and the establishment of fortifications.

The authorities have taken steps to prevent an Italian boycott in Tripoli.

ROME, SEPT. 23.

The *Tribuna* is authorised to declare that in the most explicit manner the Italian Government has no intention of ever raising the question of claims in the hinterland of Tripoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.

In compliance with the agitation for the appointment of a military commander, Colonel Fevzi, Chief of the Staff of the Salonika Army Corps, has been appointed commander of the troops in Tripoli, which up to the present have been commanded by the Governor.

According to information has from Italian sources there is a certain anti-Italian feeling in various parts of the Empire. Two Italian warships are being held in readiness off Sicily in the event of the Italian colonies in Turkey being placed in danger.

Should the settlement of the case of the alleged forcible conversion of an Italian girl at Adana be further delayed, the warships will probably be sent to Oersina, the port of Adana.

MALTA, SEPT. 24.

Every ship arriving from Tripoli has many Italians on board, who are leaving Tripoli owing to the general unrest, and fears of a Turkish rising against Italians.

A message to the *Tribuna* from Tripoli, states that the Italian colony, fearing a massacre, has appealed to the Italian Government for vigorous measures to ensure safety.

ROME, SEPT. 24.

The official *Military Gazette* publishes an order calling to colours part of 1888 contingent in order to complete the cadres, which are insufficient.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Strong Protest from Ulster.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Anti-Home-Rule demonstrations were held in Belfast, yesterday, the demonstrators, who numbered a hundred thousand, being brought in from all parts by special trains. Sir Edward Carson was the chief speaker. He said that the Ulster men would never accept Home Rule. They were prepared, in case of emergency, themselves to administer the districts they were entitled to control.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23.

The aviator, Miller, was burned to death in mid-air yesterday, while flying at Troy (Ohio) owing to an explosion of the oil-tank.

The aviator, Castellane, fell from a height of 4,000 feet during a flight at Mansfield (Penn.) and was killed.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS LAUNCHED.

CAMDEN, (New Jersey) SEPT. 24.

Jersey, Sept 24. The Argentine super-dreadnought "Moreno" hasbeen launched. Her displacement, is 27,000tons and speed 22 1-2 knots.

LORIENT, SEPT. 24.

The Dreadnought "Courbet" has been launched.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT HART

China's Appreciation.

PEKING, SEPT. 24.

An Imperial edict appoints Sir Robert Hart, posthumously, senior guardian of the Heir Apparent, and confers upon his son the order of the double dragon, second class.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

BREST, SEPT. 23.

The Battleship "Jean Bart" was launched yesterday.

[It had been threatened by the men of the Brest dockyard that they would prevent the launch of this ship, until they had been granted a rise of their wages.]]

THE IRISH STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Strikes on the Irish railways are not spreading. There has been little response to the call of the executive committee for a general cessation of work.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Lord Aberdeen met the representatives of the Irish Railway men in Dublin Castle, yesterday, with a view to arranging a settlement. He was, however, unsuccessful. The companies claim that they are maintaining an efficient service.

NEW CHINESE LOAN ARRANGEMENTS.

Final Stages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Conferences between representatives concerned in the four power Chinese loan have opened in Berlin at the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. An agreement has been reached regarding currency reform and steps required for carrying out that reform and the programme of the loan will not be issued just yet.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Attack on Salar-Ed-Dowleh Arranged.

TEHRAN, SEPT. 24.

A Government force leaves Teheran, to-day, to attack Salar-ed-Dowleh. Insignificant troubles have occurred at Shiraz.

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS.

A Successful Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 23.

The Bangalore military dairy farm operations during the past few years have been so highly successful in stamping out enteric fever among the troops that their extension is contemplated. Milch cattle of the total value of Rs. 13,000 are ear-marked for the farm from the stock now held at Delhi for the Durbar and three motor lorries have been ordered for the produce delivery system to the unsuitable mule cart at present in use.

The dairy was opened at a large outlay mainly in the military interest and the estate known as Morrison's farm on the Oossoor Road was purchased. Pasteurization and sterilization have been adopted. The produce is in greatly increasing demand among all classes of the population and it is now found that 600 cows are not sufficient. The farm self-supporting and is closely supervised by military Medical officers and a British Army manager and his operatives.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

Referring to the departure of the Expeditionary force for the Abor country, a Dibrugarh correspondent says, One hundred men of the military police under the command of Captain Masters left Dibrugarh by train on Thursday for Saikwah where they embark on steamer "Curle" and proceed to Kobo. Similarly one hundred men under the command of Captain Hutchins left on Friday and another hundred will leave on Friday next in charge of a native officer. They will be joined later at Kobo by two hundred more men from other battalions of military police, and the composite battalion will be under the command of Major Bliss, Commandant of the Naga Hills Battalion. Captain Cecil Lennox Levell, of the Nokhroy Tea Estate at Tinsukia, will be in command of the Assam Valley Light Horse maxim gun detachment and the final selection of the men will be made on Saturday. The detachment has received orders to be at Kobo by the 12th of October.

The weather is now settled and dry, and the river has fallen considerably. A lot remains to be done on the road from Kobo to Pasighat, but work is being proceeded with rapidly. The road is to be twelve feet wide and seven miles long. One-third of the distance has been completed.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

The steamer "Sherana" left Calcutta this morning with twelve European officers, eight non-commissioned officers, a number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and five hundred rank and file, including one company, 2nd Gurkhas, hospital and survey parties, signalling companies and followers. The steamer and a flat she had in tow carried about 15,000 maunds of supplies and ammunition.

DASSERA IN MYSORE.

Ceremonies at the Palace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 23.

The Dassera ceremonies which are observed at the Mysore Palace in orthodox manner every year began to-day in brilliant weather when the first of a series of ten durbars was held. The ceremony of worshipping the throne and the family deity took place this morning, and as the Maharaja took his seat, the Durbaries, Sirdars, Dewan, Councillors, and other high state functionaries showered flowers over their sovereign. Simultaneously, an infantry "feu de joie" and an artillery salute of 21 guns were fired. Over two hundred pundits then tendered religious homage. The representatives of the various Mutts of the province gave their blessing, and the troops formed up in the palace square and marched past.

The Yuvaraja occupied a special seat opposite the throne. Before the Maharaja withdrew for the day the durbaries offered nuzzers gold and were garlanded. The Maharaja does not leave the palace precincts till after the Durbar on the tenth day which culminates in a oriental procession of state elephants, camels, cavalry, old-time ordnance, infantry, spearmen and halberdiers. The pageant is one of the type which is being arranged for the entertainment of Their Majesties at Calcutta.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Police Inspector Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 23.

A Police Inspector of Coorg at Mercara, named Nanjappa, has just been convicted of criminal misappropriation and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default to a further term of eighteen months' imprisonment. He was entrusted with Government money for payment to a firm of police clothiers but failed to pay, making one pretext or another till the firm protested to the head of the department and the inspector was charged.

THE NAMASUDRA RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

In the Namasudra-Musalman riot cases, the Sessions Judge of Jessore agreeing with the jury convicted seventeen Musalmans under Section 395 and acquitted eight. Sentences vary from eighteen months to three years rigorous imprisonment.

TINNEVELLY DACOITY CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

TINNEVELLY, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Oldfield, Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, has convicted Palavesam Tivan of Morugal Kuirchi and his six confederates who stood charged with dacoity, and sentenced them each to 3 1-2 years' rigorous imprisonment. They will also have to execute a bond for keeping the peace for three years after their release.

The history of the case is that on the 1st July, 1910, Palavesam Tivan with six confederates waylaid and attempted to rob Divaris Tivan, a police informer of a gold bangle which was in his possession. When the police surrounded them to arrest, the accused barricaded themselves in the house of Palavesam and offered resistence resulting in a serious scuffle between the two parties in which two head constables were stabbed by the accused and some of the accused were also injured.

The Judge, after exhaustively reviewing the evidence on both sides, held that the general defence of bad faith on the part of public servants as set up by the accused failed and exercise of the right to private defence has not been justified, and the conduct of the accused deserved severe punishment.

SARARCHAR DACOITY CASE.

Accused Sentenced to Five Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, SEPT. 24,

The Sessions Judge of Mymensingh yesterday disposed of the Sararchar Political Dacoity case in which a young student was committed under section 395 of the Penal Code. The defence story was that the accused was going to Arrouachal in Sylhet and took shelter at night at Sararchar village. Hearing the news of dacoity he went to the scene of occurrence and while returning he was assaulted by mistake. Apprehending that the accused would take action against them the villagers implicated him as one of the dacoits. The jury found the accused guilty by three to two and Judge sentenced the accused to five years rigorous imprisonment.

THE "ADA" GANGWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT 23.

Mr. Baum, Magistrate of Western Division, Rangoon, to-day, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident on the steamer "Ada," reported yesterday, by which Second Engineer Wright and an able seaman named Gilvay lost their lives. The deaths were found to be due to the unfortunate accident and no blame is attached to anybody. His Worship recorded the plucky action of Madon and has recommended him for the Humane Society's medal.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Skinner resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Captain Macrae, I. M. S., is temporarily posted to the Madras Presidency,

The following gentlemen are appointed to be ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University :—Mr. Lal Mohun Das ; Mr. K. C. Banerjee ; Rai Bahadur P. C. Roy, D. Sc.; Mr. L. H. Burkhill; Mr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan ; Mr. C. W. Peace ; Mr. C. Russel ; Mr. J. R. Barrow ; Mr. B. B. Goswami ; Mr. P. C. Lyon ; Mr. L. P. Pugh ; Mr. Abdul Majed ; Mr. Owston Smith ; and Major Rogers.

Messrs. Gaiger, Wilson, Aitcheson, Cameron and Harris are confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Mr. Scott, Examiner of Accounts, is granted thirteen months' leave and Mr. Cavagnhs, acts for him as Examiner of the Assam Bengal Railway.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

Mr. Parker is appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Rowitty.

RAILWAY BOARD,

The Pulgaon-Arvi Railway survey has been sanctioned,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23

The following Royal Army Medical Corps Officers embarked on the "Rewa" which left England on the 14th September 1911.

Northern Army: Lieut. Colonel R. W. Wright, vice Lieutenant Col. S. Wescott C, M, G. (tour expired) Captain J. S. Bostock vice Lieut. Colonel W. B Thomson (retired).

Southern Army: Lieutenant J. R. Yourell, vice Lieut. Colonel S. Powell (deceased) Lieut. Colonel W. H. Starr, R. A. M. C., (who has been struck off the Indian Establishment with effect form the 6th September, 1911). Capt. D. De C. Ogrady, R. A. M. C., (who has been appointed specialist in Dermatology, 1st) (Peshwar) Division, with effect from 9th September 1911.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSIS.

To-day's Cricket Contest.

The Parsis having defeated the Hindus will now meet the Presidency to-day in the final match of the Triangular contest when the following teams will take the field :—

THE PRESIDENCY.	THE PARSIS.
Major J. G. Greig (Capt.)	Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.)
Major W. M. Southey	H. F. Mulla
F. R. R. Brooke	R. P. Meherhomji
H. L. Simms	M. D. Bulsara
Capt. Tillard	J. S. Warden
K. E. Cooper	M. B. Wacha
C. A. Tennant	M. D. Parekh
E. E. Christie	D. D. Driver
V. E. Purcell	S. M. Chothia
W. S. Halliley	D. K. Kapadia
F. T. H. Watts	F. P. Colabawalla

It will appear from the above that as regards the Presidency combination there have been four changes in the team that played at Poona, while in the Parsi Eleven there are no less than six new men, though it is the same as that which played against the Hindus last week, with the single exception of Meherhomji, who replaces Oomrigar. The six new men are Meherhomji, Bulsara, Warden, Mulla, Pavri and Colabawalla, the first four being members of the All India team. The present Parsi combination including as it does the All India players, is decidedly superior to the one that played at Poona and is sure to prove a tough nut for the Presidency to crack though there is no reason why the latter should not win. The Parsis are slightly superior in attack, but the Presidency contain a larger number of first-class bats. He would however be a bold prophet who would foretell a substantial win for either side.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Assurance Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clarke, in moving the Assurance Bill, at Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, said :—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies. The object of this Bill is to provide a proper control of the business of Life Assurance Companies in this country. Hitherto these companies have been under the ordinary law of commercial companies which has not proved satisfactory. I propose shortly to introduce a Bill for the better control of Provident Societies. By the operation of these two measures we hope to have sufficient control over the insurance business which falls within the general scope of life assurance in India. The question was originally brought to the notice of the Government of India, owing to certain scandals which arose in connection with certain mushroom companies and societies which broke down and in which a great many people lost their money. There has been some criticism of Government for the delay in bringing forward this measure. I think the people who made these criticisms have not entirely realised the difficulties of legislating in India. It is not here as in the United Kingdom legislating for a small or a homogeneous population. We have to consider that legislation in India covers a vast area where the conditions are widely divergent, and it is very important before framing legislation to ascertain what those conditions are. We have to consult the local Governments, which takes time, and they in their turn have had to consult commercial bodies in their borders, which sometimes takes even longer.

Government here has a double duty; it has first and foremost no doubt to protect the poorer classes who are the chief clients of the insurance companies. It has also to insure that, in penalising the bad it does not also restrict the operations of the good. To do that would be to penalise thrift and I think, on the whole, we have been wise to take a long time to consider this subject.

The Hon'ble member then explained that there was no machinery in the Government of India which would make it possible to take entire responsibility for the insurance companies being run on proper lines. At the same time the poorer classes in India, who, of course, were the principal clients of the smaller insurance companies, were less instructed perhaps than the corresponding classes in England, and it seemed desirable that the Government should take certain powers rather larger than those which existed in England.

Continuing, the Hon'ble member said :—"We make it incumbent on companies supplying full accounts and returns of their business at certain periods, quinquennial periods, to have an actuarial valuation taken and an abstract of that sent up to the Government. These returns will all be furnished to the Governor-General in-Council and will be examined and copies of them are at the demand of shareholders and policy holders. In addition to this, there will be a deposit before the company begins business of one lakh. That may not seem a very large sum, but in India there are a great many small and perfectly sound companies which could not afford to make a large deposit and of which it would seem desirable to limit the deposit, which we think at the same time would be a detriment to the formation of fraudulent companies. There is also a provision, for a company which has both life assurance business and other business, to separate a deposit on account of life assurance entirely from the other funds. That of course is a safeguard against the life assurance fund being damaged if the rest of the business is run on sound lines.

"There is one other provision to which I should like to refer because at first sight it may raise some criticism. We decided that in the case of companies that do business in India, and, also, that do business in the United Kingdom under the English Act 1909, these companies should be exempt from certain provisions in the Bill; that they be exempted from making a deposit of one lakh and as to the inspection of accounts and returns. The reason for that is, I think, sufficient and quite clear. These companies have to make practically the same return to the Home Government in England. They have to make in England a deposit of £2,000 sterling which is about three times as much as the deposit we are asking here. They have to furnish us with copies of the returns which they furnish to the Board of Trade in England. I think, under these circumstances, it would be quite unnecessary to make them subject to the special provisions of our Bill and indeed it might be called unjustifiable and vaxatious. The Bill will be circulated in the ordinary way and we hope that, together with the Provident Society Bill, it will be passed into law in the Calcutta Sessions."

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES' BILL.

The Commerce Member, in further moving the Provident Insurance Societies Bill, said :—"My Lord, I now move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies. I have already explained the principles that underlie our insurance legislation, so I will deal with this Bill very briefly. I ought to explain that it is not in any sense a general bill for the control of the friendly saocieties in the sense in which it is understood in England. Large friendly societies, on the lines of those which have been so successful in England, do not exist in India, though one may hope that, with the growing movement towards national thrift, they may soon come into being. This scope of the Bill is, therefore, a much more narrowed one than the corresponding English Act. But the chief societies in India are what are known as "Dividing Societies." These are actually unsound as a rule and sometimes are run, not only on unsound, but on dishonest lines. The expenses of management are much too high, and it is not an uncommon thing that, when as a society goes on and the revenue begins to get smaller than the expenses, the promoters of the society vanish and all the assets are lost to the subscribers. That is the type of societies which we specially propose to deal with.

"As before, as in the case of Life Assurance Companies Bill, our main principle is publicity. But again we find it necessary to take rather fuller powers than are taken at home. In the first instance the registration at home which is optional, is made compulsory on all societies here. They have to register themselves with the Registrar and deposit copies of their rules. They also will have to deposit accounts at regular intervals. If the Registrar finds or has reason to believe that the company is insolvent or has reason to think that they are not following out their own rules or that there is any fraud going on, he will be empowered to appoint an actuary to inspect the society, and, if the report of the actuary is not satisfactory, he will have power to dissolve the society. Well, I recognise that this is giving a very heavy responsibility to the Registrar. On the other hand, it seems hardly possible to effect a satisfactory control over these societies and satisfactorily safeguard the interests of the policy-holders or the shareholders, unless some powers of the kind are given to a Government officer. Then another provision of the Bill is a very important one. It relates to what is called insurance interest. It prohibits any society from taking premiums from anybody on behalf of the life of anybody except some near relative, such as the son or the brother or wife or sister. Of course, insurance of that kind is pure gambling and prohibited under the English Gambling Act. It also has a certain sinister side to it and has nothing whatever to be said in favour of it. The other provisions of the Bill deal with the various regulations as to accounts and balance sheets necessary in order to produce that measure of publicity which we regard as the greatest safe guard of the policy-holders."

DELEGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, in moving the Delegation Bill, said: —"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the delegation of executive powers and duties in certain cases. This Bill is based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. I do not propose to enter into any lengthy discussion of the causes which rendered such measures necessary. In the happy days which have gone, never to return when the administration was of a simple and in some localities even of a primitive character when the Government Officers, although sometimes engaged in weighty affairs of State enjoyed ample leisure which some of them turned to noble and enduring purpose. The legislature such as it then was had a light-hearted way of fixing all legal power in the highest possible authority. For many years no harm was done because the laws were few and a great part of the administration was conducted without the aid of any written law at all. But the practice was carried on too long, indeed, until within quite a recent date, and now that the administration has become more complex and that this statute book has increased very greatly in bulk, we find that the higher officers are unable to properly discharge the multifarious duties which are imposed upon them. My Lord, the lower officers are occupied, as to a great part of their time, in making reports to the higher officials upon matters which they might very well be allowed to settle themselves. The position now is this. We must either be prepared to spread the powers exercised under different enactments over a very much wider field, or we must be prepared to provide for the increasing cost in the administration. Now that we want every rupee we can get for education and sanitation, I think the need for this bill will be appreciated. My Lord, I need say no more upon this point, because it has been admitted that the evil exists. It is also generally admitted that some remedy must be found, and that quickly. The only doubt is as to the remedy which should be adopted. Two measures have been proposed, the first which the Royal Commission calls a General Decentralization Act, that is to say, an Act with schedules showing the amendments made in each enactment. The second, what they call a General Delegation Act conferring upon the Government of India and the local Governments power to delegate power from one authority to another. The Royal Commission declared in favour of a General Delegation Act for reasons which will be found as I stated, in paragraphs 414 to 416 of their report and which appeared to me to be conclusive. I need not recapitulate the arguments, which have been used in the report, as hon'ble members will be able to study them at their leisure.

"Since the report of the Royal Commission was published two experiments have been made, one with Bombay and one here with the Government of India, in the direction of preparing a General Decentralisation Act. In each case the result has been such as fully to confirm the opinion expressed by the Royal Commission regarding legislation of this kind. The last was one of extreme difficulty owing to the multiplicity of the details and to the great variation in the conditions for which it is necessary to provide. The second point is this, that even if it were possible to prepare a satisfactory Decentralisation Act it would not serve our requirements. We do not wish to delegate the same powers to the officers of the same classes in all localities and in all times and cirumstances. Some powers may be so delegated to all officers of a certain class, but there are other powers which ought to be delegated only to selected officers in certain localities and in times of emergencies such as famine or plague, when it is necessary temporarily to cease the strain of the administration. Now if such distinction is allowed under a Decentralisation Act, the result would be that we should likely have a more clumsy Delegation Act. If no distinction of the kind were allowed them, the Act would not be sufficiently effectual for our purposes and that is what the Royal Commission meant when they said in paragraph 414 of their report. 'We consider that a Delegation Act to authorise the most definite and elastic machinery for legislation.' My Lord, I have not overlooked the fact that the late Mr. R. C. Dutt dissented from the recommendation of the Commission on this point. In any case I should have held that the opinion of the majority of the Commission, backed by the full authority of the President, would have a greater weight. But in any case if Mr. R. C. Dutt had been spared to witness the formation of these large Councils and could have examined the principles of the Bill as they now stand, I think, he would have changed his opinion for the Bill as we now present it. It is more restricted in scope in some material particulars than the measures proposed by the Royal Commission and the safeguards provided in judicious delegation are much more elaborate."

The Hon'ble Member then briefly explained the principal provision of the Bill, clause 2, which enables the Governor-General-in-Council to delegate any power or duty to any authority subordinate to him. Clause 3 contains similar provisions with regard to local Governments. Under Clause 5, all enactments which had not been in force more than five years are excluded from the scope of the Bill. That clause also contained the usual directions with regard to publication and notification, the receipt of objection and so on, but the really important part of this clause would be found in sub-clauses 5, 6 and 7 which provided that no notification, under the law should become effective until copies had been sent to every member of the Legislative Council and the papers had been laid on the table by the Secretary of the Legislative Council, nor until a meeting of the Council had been held. He believed that this was the first occasion, on which this method of procedure had been applied to Indian legislation, but that the method would prove to be extremely serviceable in the future in the case of bills of very great complexity.

PLAGUE AND MALARIA.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council, Mr. Butler, Member in charge of the Education Department, in reply to a question by the Raja of Dighapatia, placed upon the table a lengthy and important memorandum by Surgeon-General Lukis, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, dealing with the measures taken for the suppression of plague and malaria in India. After pointing out that to the discoveries made in India, the world in general owes almost the whole of the knowledge upon which efficient measures against plague and malaria are everywhere based and that to an officer of the Indian Medical Service, Sir Donald Ross, belongs the credit of the discovery of the mode by which malaria is spread and therefore of the precise measures by which alone its eradication is possible, the memorandum gives a detailed account of the steps that have been taken in the different provinces for dealing with malaria, and the investigation now being carried out, based on the recommendation of the Imperial Malaria Conference in October 1909. Figures are also given showing the marked and steady decrease during the last twenty years in the quinquennial admission rate from malaria amongst the troops and the jail population. The memorandum further stated that since 1908-09, a recurring grant of 30 lakhs of rupees has been made from the Imperial revenues for improving sanitation in the different provinces with special reference to plague, and that in 1910-11 a special non-recurring grant of 57 lakhs was made for expenditure chiefly in drainage schemes likely to improve malarial conditions in towns. A Conference of Sanitary Commissioners, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, will be held in Bombay in November of this year for the purpose of discussing schemes of urban sanitation.

As regards plague, it is clearly shown that, notwithstanding the considerable progress made in the study of the epidemiology of the disease and in spite of the strenuous efforts on the part of the Government, the failure to deal effectively with the epidemic is due to the absence of help from the people themselves, and that even a modicum of success in the effective prevention cannot be hoped for unless the masses are willing to co-operate whole heartedly in the campaign and until they have learned to understand and have faith in the principles upon which the protective measures are based. Their education in these matters is a primary and essential condition of success, especially as regards all those precautions which are necessary to prevent the infestation of their houses by rats.

Similarly it is pointed out that the attempts of the Government to stamp out malaria are frequently rendered of no avail owing to the fact that private individuals allow the ground around their houses to furnish breeding places for mosquitoes, and it is urged that, if the campaign against malaria is ever to be crowned by success, it is essential that the efforts of the Government should be supplemented by individuals to secure sanitation in and around the household and by systematic instruction of the residing generation in the important subject of home hygiene.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

Difficulty of Selection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

The Bengal Congress Committee has decided to recommend the election of Mr. Frederic Mackarness, failing Mr. A. O. Hume as President of the next Congress. It is believed in well informed circles that is none of these gentlemen be finally elected as President, there may be difficulty in holding the Congress in Calcutta. The only name which might be acceptable to the leading Congressmen in Bengal is that of Mr. Ghandi.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting, First Day.

THERE was a very large attendance on Saturday, which is looked up as such an important day, owing to the fact that the card included the race for the Governor's Cup. That H. E. Sir George Clarke would not be present had been made known a few days previously, so that all were prepared for his absence.

The day's sport was of a high order and we saw many of the best thoroughbreds in the countryout. From the ordinary punter's point of view it was a difficult day, betting being open for the most part and the majority of the results going in favour of the books.

No less than seventeen faced the starter for the Cup, all but Sir Visto who is shewing signs of lameness, and so much confidence was shown in Precious that he started at rather unusually short odds for this race. Winchester, being the chosen one of his stable, was second best fancied and Zainulmulook was the pick of his. It was, as customary, a fast run race all the way, and though the first three were backed, the actual favourite went down after being promising about a furlong from home, the public naming him as the winner. Urgent, Artist, Regent and Braganza were the chief pace makers, and Artist with the last named were in the lead when the final bend was reached. This was, however, all these could do, as Zainulmulook came through, followed by Winchester and held him fairly comfortably, whereas Valens was the only other of the field who seemed to be finishing on. It was a most interesting race to follow all through, and the veteran Robinson could not have used better judgment. There was a great ovation as they came through the gate, probably as much in honour of the jockey as the horse. As the chief importer of Arabs, Mr. Ali bin Talib's success is about as appropriate as it could be.

Next in importance was the Western India Stakes, for which eleven started, but as this is one of our classics the field was rather a mediocre one in quality as compared to some we have seen in the past. His wins over the same distance and a longer one, which shew her to be improved, naturally called for prime attention to Hilarity, whereas the cup winner in Bombay, Master Delaval, was better fancied than were Beau Vive and The Loaf. This race was not run very fast, Beau Vive early going out in front with a clear lead from Ballymaclure, and these two were practically together to the three furlongs, where the former was done and the latter only lasted about a furlong longer. Coat-of-Arms was well up here, but subsequently his stable companion Aborigine lasted better and may be coming to his Australian form. The finish was less exciting than seemed probable, as from the distance Five Crown, a better performer over a country, got a clear opening and won with a bit to spare. Hilarity beat the rest, and may be said to have been unlucky in getting a rough passage, though one cannot credit her with having much chance against the winner.

Of the dozen in the sprint, the Ganeshkhind Plate, Soultline was established in pride of place in the market, but never was very short owing to sound support for Punt, Lumination, Master Theo, Aquatic and Watch Tower in that order. They were away well together, Lumination making the pace hot well in front of Master Theo, who in turn was well in front of Aquatic and Elser. On the way to the bend Soultline and Watch Tower came up handy, but neither could improve their positions. Aquatic was the only one to catch the leader, and the manner in which he won suggests that he might have done so by a larger margin. Lumination kept second place, but had Paul Pry come earlier he might even have extended the winner.

It seems quite a time since we saw Refresher run amongst ponies on this side, but successes in more important event has kept us in the belief that he is quite the best of his inches. Very soon after the numbers went up for the first race he was backed to favouritism from Leo Graud and the race was never really in doubt. Naughty Boy, Leo Grand and Evening Herald were bunched to the bend, but so hard held was Refresher behind them that all were prepared for the hollow fashion in which he won. Leo Grand ran well with a big weight and beat Naughty Boy who, on looks, was in want of a gallop. Bullock got a spill, but without injury, at the bend when Puss was bumped and came down.

There was a bit of an upset in the Lanowli Plate, almost all the money won going to the winner's stable. Aga and Young Japan were always in prime demand, but the public were puzzled by a strong run on Grand Duke, whereas Shawcutt carried some confidence. Grand Duke made the pace, despite the fact that he carried a big weight, and the result was that he dropped out as soon as it came to serious racing leaving Shawcutt to out-stay Aga.

Lastly the Kirkee Plate in which Lookman, Rajput and Tachreet figured and most money went on the last two, Young Majub made the pace and gives some promise of fulfilling what was prognosticated of him in Bombay. Rajput got a good run along the rails, and Lookman on the outside was held safe, as also was Tachreet, who came through a furlong from home. The last named did not have a very clear passage, but could not have troubled the winner much. This makes Rajput to be right back at the top of his form and I can see nothing to beat him at level weights over a short journey now.

Following are details :—

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass's Refresher 10st 5lbs......A Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's Leo Grand 10st 5lbs..........Brown 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Naughty Boy 7st 1lb carried 7st 2lbs..........................A Ferguson 3
Mr Kelso's Encourage 7st 12lbs............Mc Glone 4

ALSO RAN:—Borgie 9st 5lbs Robinson ; Pantry Girl 8st 6lbs Heroo ; Evening Herald 7st 13lbs Southall ; Puss 6st 4lbs., carried 6st 9lbs Bullock.

BETTING:—Evens, Refresher, 3 to 1 against Leo Grand, 5 to 1 Borgie, 6 to 1 Naughty Boy, 10 to 1 Puss and Encourage and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Three got off in a bunch together, Naughty Boy, Leo Grand and Evening Herald, in that order from the rails, next being Refresher. Naughty Boy held a slight lead to the bend where Leo Grand shewed out slightly as they entered the straight. Evening Herald went a bit wide and Refresher came through. There was only one in it from here as Refresher being full of running won without an effort by three lengths, Leo Grand just getting second by a neck, three lengths between next two. Time—1min. 16 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's Shawcutt 9st 5lbs..................................A Hoyt 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Aga 9st 1lb............Robinson 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold 8st 4lbs A Ferguson 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Grand Duke 9st 12lbs Southall 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Japan 8st 6lbs Evans ; William Rufus 7st 12lbs Melsom ; Tressody 7st 3lbs, carried 7st 4lbs Kuhn.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Young Japan ; 5 to 2 Aga ; 4 to 1 Grand Duke ; 8 to 1 Shawcutt ; 10 to 1 Money Gold ; Thirties rest.

THE RACE:—From a good start Tressady shewed out from Shawcutt and Grand Duke, the positions of the letter pair having changed within a furlong, Money Gold fourth and William Rufus tailed. At the six furlongs Grand Duke shewed slightly in the lead with Shawcutt a close third. Aga began to come from the half mile with Young Japan close on him. As they turned for home Shawcutt drew up to Grand Duke and assumed command, Aga coming through and Tressady being out of it. There was a good race down the straight, the two running together till reaching the stand when Shawcutt went away and won by three-quarters, five lengths, head. Time—1 min. 54 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Rs. 8,250 (Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. I. E., G. C. M. G., and the balance from the Fund). Rs. 6,000 (or Rs. 5,000 and Cup value Rs. 1,000) to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, and Rs. 750 to the third. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—R. C. and distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zainulmulook, 8st. 2lbs. Robinson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's Winchester, 7st. 10lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Mr. G. K's Valens, 9st.........................Barrett 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Braganza, 8st 2lbs carried 8st 5lbs Evens 4

ALSO RAN :—Tajilmulook 9st 12lbs A. Ferguson ; Precious 9st 8lbs Brown ; Thaboor 8st 10lbs L. C. Hoyt ; Parliament 8st 6lbs Kuhn ; Young Salanic 8st 5lbs Poole ; Artist 8st 4lbs Ames ; Urgent 8st 3lbs Kamad ; Hadee 8st Heeroo ; Brigand II 7st 12lbs Fisher ; Merrily 7st 10lbs (corried 7st 11lbs) Southall ; Sir Hugo 7st 7lbs Yussuff ; Bashir (late Silvermine) 6st 12lbs carried 7st 2lbs Mujeed ; Regent 6st 5lbs carried 6st 11lbs Mc Glone.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Precious, 6 to 1 Winchester, 7 to 1 Braganza and Zainulmulook, 10 to 1 Tajilmulook, Valens and Artist, 15 to 1 Sir Hugo. Young Salanic and Thaboor and long odds the rest.

THE RACE :—They were a troublesome lot to get off, but eventually were sent away well, Braganza, Urgent, Parliament and Artist shewing in a line. As they passed the stand, Artist led slightly from Parliament, Braganza, Hadee and Urgent. Turning the first bend Urgent went clear from Artist, Parliament, Hadee and Sir Hugo, then Regent put in a run and was close up second at the nine furlongs. The mile saw the front two level and at the six furlongs young Salanic came with a run into third place, which he later improved and at the five furlongs was in the lead with merrily almost up to him now on the outside. Artist was up again at the three furlongs, when he led very slightly from Braganza and Tajilmulook, Valens and Zainulmulook handy outside. Braganza caught Artist at the bend, and these two shewed the way into the straight with Valens wide close up. From the distance Tajilmulook gave way to Zainulmulook, who came through followed by Winchester, and finally stayed on well by a length, same between next two and two lengths next. Time —3 mins. 7 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Rs. 8,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A Handicap for horses. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. A. A. Apcar's Five Crown 8st. 1lb.......Kuhn 1
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 8st. 13lbs. ....Hill 2
Mr. G. K's Aborigine 9st......................Robinson 3
Mr. Man Mohan's Lady Spring 8st. 1lb.......Ames 4

ALSO RAN :—Master Delaval 9st. 2lbs. A. Hoyt ; Beau Vive 8st. 11lbs. A. Ferguson ; Lawn Sand 8st. 9lbs. L. C. Hoyt ; Coat of Arms 8st. 8lbs. Barrett ; Cattaro 8st. 7lbs. Southall ; The Loaf 7st. 13lbs. Bland ; Ballymaclure 7st. 6lbs., carried 7st. 9lbs. Poole.

BETTING :—7 to 2 against Hilarity, 4 to 1 Master Delaval, 6 to 1 Beau Vive, 7 to 1 The Loaf, 8 to 1 Lawn Sand and Coat of Arms, 10 to 1 Lady Spring, twenties the rest.

THE RACE :—From a good start Beau Vive was first to shew in front, Ballymachine close, then Aborigine and Lady Spring. At the mile Cattaro ran up third, Aborigine and Lady Spring next till near the half mile Coat of Arms had improved into fourth place. This order remained to the home turn, where Beau Vive was done, Ballymachine and Coat of Arms leading into the straight, which was faced with Lady Spring and Master Delaval across the course practically level with the leaders. A good race was promised, but from about the distance Five Crown came sight through going very strong and had Aborigine and Lady Spring well beaten. Hilarity was handy, but finding a difficulty in getting through came too, late and left Five Crown to win comfortably by a length and a half, head next and a length and a half between third and fourth. Time.—2mins. 10 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by J. Watson.)

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,200 to the second and Rs. 600 to the third. A handicap for horses. Distance :—6 furlongs.

Mr. R R S's Aquatic, 8st 12lbs..............Brown 1
Mr. F M Garda's Lumination, 9st 4lbs.........Hill 2
Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry, 8st 9lbs...................Evens 3
Mr. Harbarton's Master Theo, 8st 2lbs......Bland 4

ALSO RAN :—Soultline, 10st 2lbs A Hoyt; Punt, 9st 3lbs Southall; Naith, 8st 12lbs L C Hoyt; Ebullition, 8st. Barrett; Watch Tower, 7st 13lbs A Fergutson; Malmsey, 7st 10lbs Poole; Huka, 7st 6lbs Kuhn; Elser, 7st 5lbs Mc Glone.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Soultline, 4 to 1 Punt, 5 to 1 Lumination and Master Theo, 6 to 7 Acquatic, 7 to 1 Watch Tower, 10 to 1 Paul Pry and Malmsey and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—A bunch got off in front and as soon as they settled down Lumination went clear away from Master Theo, taking fully a four length lead, the latter followed at a couple of lengths by Aquatic, Elser and Soultline. At the half mile Soultline came into fourth place and later Watch Tower joined him. On coming into the straight Lumination held Master Theo, but just past the distance Aquatic came up, caught the leader and had the race won cleverly by half length, Paul Pry missing second place by threequarters, a length and a half next. Time :—1 min. 15 1-5 seconds.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji,)

THE KIRKEE PLATE,—Rs. 2,000 to the winner Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput 9st. 4lbs.........Evens 1
Mr. R. R. S's Tachreet 9st. 1lb. ....Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman 9st. 12lbs.......A. Ferguson 3
Mr. D. S. Mehta's Young Majub 8st. 2lbs.......Barrett 4

ALSO RAN:—Gafal 8st. 9lbs. Etul; Grey Falcon 8st. 6lbs. Hill; Saree, 6st. 10lbs. carried 7st. 3lbs. Kuhn; Sinclair, 6st. 6lbs. carried 6st. 7lbs. Dhondi.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Tachreet, 7 to 4 Rajput, 9 to 2 Lookman, 8 to 1 Saree, 10 to 1 Grey Falcon, and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—From a level start Grey Falcon led from Young Majub, the latter then going away and Rajput falling in second followed by Saree. At the half mile Lookman passed Saree as did Tachreet a furlong later. As they came round the bend, Rajput got up on the rails and Lookman closed with them outside. From the distance Tachreet got through, but Rajput was well in hand, and won confortably by a length and a half, two lengths, length and a half. Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

TOTALISATOR RETURNS.

1st Race Win 19-8 Places 11-8, 11-8, 14.
2nd Race Win 106-8 Places 36-8, 22-8.
3rd Race Win 136 Places 40-8, 23, 32-8.
4th Race Win 180-8 Places 53, 17, 101-8.
5th Race Win 58-8 Places 23, 34-8, 26.
6th Race Win 33 Places 11-8, 11, 12-8.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Poona races 2nd Meeting, 2nd day, Wednesday 27th September, 1911.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Barm, Hoppner, Cherry Hackle, Bonny Boy, Valiant, Sophocles, Vigorous, Crossbred, Vestalia, Dumella, Comet, Ruby Tin, Lord Carlyon.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—San Remo, Black Douglas, Maria Farina, Red Cell, Eva, Coat-of-Arms Oakton, Apologue, Helarity, Realm, Lancasterite, Bambino, Galloping Girl II, Ashanti Gold, Cheeky.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Alma, Merrily, Famous, Lama, Company, Precious, Steward, Padsha.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Meerjan, Secretary, Regiment, Chichester, Mudlool, Order, Kemberley, Zenfandel.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Singer, Steward, Croesus, the Brat, Kimberley.

THE COLONIAL PLATE.—Kilkite.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Poona Race 2nd Meeting 2nd Day Wednesday, 27th September 1911.

SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000 ; second Rs. 300 ; third Rs. 200. A high weight Handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 Handicap to be published by 8 a. m. on Tuesday 26th September 1911 Lowest bottom weight not below 7 stones. Distance :—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Rs. 5 to close at 10 a, m. on Monday 25th September with Rs. 5 more if not struck out by 10 a. m. on Tuesday, 26th September 1911. General conditions as per programme Poona Races 1911.

(10 entries or no more.)

A CASE of cerebro-spinal-meningitis (spotted fever) has occurred in London—the victim being a seven-year-old schoolboy named Francis Wheeler, of Fulham. The doctor who attended the boy said he did not consider that the case need be viewed with any alarm. "I think it is one of those isolated cases," he said, "that are constantly occurring from unexplained causes."

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

L. N. LANCS, vs. R. F. A., KIRKEE.

THE replayed tie between the above teams, which terminated the second round of the Rovers' Tournament, was decided on Saturday evening on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, before a large number of interested spectators. The game was marked with briskness throughout and the football was of better quality than that witnessed the evening before. Combination was better on both sides and in this respect the forwards of the losing team were the better, being distinctly dangerous whenever they got away. However, the Loyal N. Lancs. have two capable and strenuous backs and shooting opportunities were rarely allowed the Gunners. Both goal-keepers distinguished themselves, Duff saving cleverly all that could have been expected of him. A little high feeling was noticeable between the teams towards the close of the second half, but on the whole, the game was as hard-fought and interesting a contest as has been witnessed this season.

The R. F. A. went away from the kick-off with a dash and Woods had to fist away a corner kick when closely marked. A run by the Lancs forwards gave Duff a chance of showing his prowess, but the infantry team continued their pressing tactics and eventually Hall put in a dangerous shot which severely tested the Gunners' goal-keeper. Then came a period of fairly even play, the most interesting feature of which was good work by the Lancashires' backs, Spencer, who especially distinguished himself. Roberts, the centre half, was hurt at this stage and went off the field but pluckily returned some minutes' later, after a corner against the Poona team had not been converted. Once again the Lancashire forwards played an attacking game and Duff disposed capably of a strong shot by Connor. After two corners against the Gunners, Duff again distinguished himself by getting rid of a high shot put in by Quinn. Play went to the opposite end of the field, and Woods was repeatedly tested, but aided by his backs, he acquitted himself well in more than one goal-mouth tussle. After Duff had once more saved well from Quinn, the Gunners got the ball again and were pressing at half-time. Score:

Loyal N. Lancs.................................. nil
R. F. A., Kirkee.................................. nil

Soon after the resumption of play the Poona forwards kept Woods busy, but did not succeed in converting a corner which they had forced. Even rushes ensued. Then Stringer put in a beautifully judged centre, but Clarke threw away a good opportunity of scoring by shooting wide. Play was taken up by the Infantry forwards and after two unconverted corners had been kicked, Connor put in a ground shot which Duff picked up and cleared. More play round the R. F. A. goal, and then taking a centre from Brant, Connor put in a cleverly-placed low shot in the corner of the net, which Duff could not have been expected to save. The Infantry forwards were now playing in good combination, but Martindale missed a chance by shooting over the bar. Wood was once visited, but cleared effectively and then Connor once again tested Duff. At this stage feeling ran somewhat high and a penalty was given against Dunn for a foul in the area although, in the opinion of some of the spectators, it seemed as if the opposing forward was the real offender. Roberts took the kick and scored. When time brought a keenly fought contest to an end no further score had been registered.

Loyal N. Lancs.......................... 2 goals.
R. F. A., Kirkee.......................... nil.

The teams were as follows :—

Loyal North Lancs: Goal, Woods; backs, Whittam and Spencer; half-backs, Quinn, Roberts and Gould; forwards, Whitman, Martindale, Connor, Hall and Brant.

R. F. A., Kirkee: Goal, Duff; backs, Lamb and Dunn; half-backs, Timulty, Woods, and Fermiston; forwards, Murray, Brooks, Clarke, Feven and Stringer.

REFEREE : Mr. Cupper.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

In the Durand Football Tournament, the match between the K. O. Scottish Borders and the West Ridings, which resulted inddraw on two previous occasions, was played this morning. For sometime the game was alternately played in both halfs and a throw-in helped Campbell to score a goal for the K. O. S. B. After some further even play, a capital corner kick by K. O. S. B. landed the ball in front of the goal whence it was headed through the posts by Lovery. Soon after the half-time was signalled.

On resuming play the game was somewhat slow and for the most part confined within the West Ridings' territory. Couplant succeeded in scoring a third goal for K. O. S. B. Some fast play ensued, and both goals were successively attacked, but without any result. Score :—

K. O. S. B. .... 3 goals.
West Ridings .... nil.

LATER.

GORDONS vs. 3RD K, R. R.

At the Durand Football Tournament another day of sunshine permitted play under favourable conditions this afternoon. In the first contest the Gordon Highlanders met the 3rd King's Royal Rifles. The teams were evenly matched and fair exchanges were seen. Two corner kicks were given against the Rifles, but the Gordons' forwards failed to score. After a time the Gordons pressed and scored a goal. The Rifles, then, made a good run and play was for a time confined to the Gordons' territory, but they failed to equalise.

After the change over the defence of both teams shaped well and held the opposing attack. The game was fast and interesting. After an unsuccessful corner against the Rifles there was a scrimmage in front of the Gordons' goal. The Rifles managed to score thus equalising the points. The Gordons renewed their pressure and two corners followed, but no score resulted, the game ending in a draw. Play was continued for an extra 20 minutes but without any alterations in respective scores.

Gordons.................................. 1 goal
K. R. R.................................. 1 goal

GORDON HIGHLANDERS :—Thomson, Munro McDougall, McKinnon, and Gilchrist (forwards) ; Bell, Galletty and Mathieson (half-backs) ; Montgomery and Walker (full backs) ; Rich (goal).

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES :—Brien, Watson, Clay, Woods and Snult (forwards) ; Madon, Rowell, Tuck (half-backs) ; Brale and Mekar (full backs) ; Clapman (goal).

Referee,—Mr. Curley.

H. L. I. vs. ARTILLERY (ROORKEE).

The second game was between the Highland Light Infantry and Artillery Brigade from Roorkee. Both teams fought well in the first part of the game and their defence proving equal to the task after a time, the Artillery had to give way to the superior prowess of their opponents and Welfare scored the first goal for the Highlanders. The game soon after was confined to the Artillery half and Kennedy shot the second goal. Some up and down play ensued when half-time was sounded.

The Highland Infantry continued severe pressure and having it their own way, and recorded two more goals. The Highlanders' shooting was accurate and swift.

H. L. I.................................. 4 goals
Artillery .... nil

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY:—Lowne, Kennedy, Welfare, Patterson and Marshall (forwards); Galacher, McMenemy and White (half-backs); Gorman and Collins (full backs); Patterson (goal).

Referee—Sergt Muddle.

In the sprinting competition, the 5th Mountain Battery versus East Yorks, the latter walked over and in the second event the King's Own Lancasters and 1st Lancashire Fusiliers scratched.

DEATH OF A SUPERINTENDENT POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

MR. W. M. F. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, died in the Sassoon Hospital on Friday night of enteric fever. The funeral took place yesterday evening and was attended by his brother officers and friends.

CRICKET.

The P. & O. C. C. vs The ZINGARI C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday the 24th instant, and resulted in a win for the P and O C C by 10 runs. Scores :—

The P. & O. C. C.

Pai, V D c Downs, b Oliver	11
Isgar, R C D l b w b Downs	2
Janion, E E b Downs	0
Standage, H E b Oliver	24
Barnes, B D run out	17
DeSouza J b Oliver	2
Valon, A G c Horn. b Brown	0
Whitcombe Dr b Oliver	4
Gujanan, R not out	0
Paes R V c and b Oliver	2
Joshi, Md b Oliver...	4
Extras...	7
Total ...	73

The Zingari C. C.

Steinbaff, b DeSouza	29
Bullmore, b DeSouza	1
Horn, c Paes, b DeSauza	2
Oliver, b Pai V D	15
Rodrigues c DeSouza b Pai, V D... ...	2
Browne, b Pai, V D	4
Downes c Pai V D b DeSouza	0
Twedole, l b w DeSouza...	1
Longland, b Pai, V D	2
Cane, b DeSouza	1
Evans, not out	0
Extras...	6
Total ...	63

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES.

This match was played on Saturday at Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H C Tyabji (Capt), b Hill	6
C M Alli, b Romer	104
S A Razak, c Snellekez, b Romer ...	89
S A Aziz, c Molony, b Romer	33
P M Irfani, c Bhatkar, b P Molony ...	20
Dr A H Fyzee, c Lees, b P Molony ...	12
Amir M Alli, c Lees, b P Molony ...	0
Vali Alimod, not out	5
Sulamanji, not out	1
Tamboowalla ... } Did not bat.	
Parkar ... ... }	
Extras	33
Total ...	303

G. I. P. RY. STORES C. C.

S Bhatkar, run out	20
Snellekez, st P Md Irfani, b Tomboolala	12
Hill, b Aziz	37
P Molony, b Aziz	18
Lees, c Vali Ahmad, b Tomboovala ...	/5
Romer, b Aziz	10
Hunter, c and b Tomboovala	15
W Molony, b Aziz	1
Yeshwant b Aziz	0
R DeSouza, b Aziz	0
Lobo, not out	2
Extras... ...	8
Total ...	128

JUSTICE WILLIS.

The late Judge Willis was essentially what is called a "character," and certainly a very extraordinary character. He had managed to educate himself and get called to the Bar while working as a draper's assistant in London, and he was, properly, proud of the fact. He was a rabid nonconformist and an equally rabid Radical. He bore the stamp of his upbringing strongly in his speech and manner; his language was always blunt and uncompromising; he was incapable of dissembling his opinions about anything or anybody. This hardly seems a promising equipment for the Bar, of all professions. Yet Mr. Willis made himself a considerable practice before he was forty; took silk at forty-two and made a yet larger practice; got into Parliament two or three years; and through it all he managed to make himself liked and respected by the whole of his profession and by everybody who really knew him. There was a genuine simplicity and sincerity about him, and a real kindness of heart, which nobody could help liking.

Mr. Willis probably owed his success at the Bar to his extraordinary memory, which enabled him to store his mind with text-books and cases, and to the amazing earnestness with which he threw himself into his case—quite irrespective of its merits. His conviction that his client was the embodiment of rectitude and truth, and the other part a perjured reprobate, was so intense that it could barely fail to inpart itself to any ordinary jury. He would argue the most flimsy points of law with a vehemence and persistence that amazed even the solicitors who instructed him, and when he failed to convince the Bench he wore the air of a man seriously aggrieved.

Among other things he was a very hot-tempered man, and frequently in rough collision with judges and learned friends on the sider side. But his anger subsided as quickly as it rose. There was once a painful scene between him and Charles Russell, whom he had angered beyond endurance, and who was much more terrible in his wrath than Willis. After the incident Russell to the end of the case referred to his opponent as "the learned counsel," instead of "my friend." Wills, who had got over it in a moment, was visibly distressed, and at the end of the case expressed his contrition very earnestly. Russell accepted the amende but by no means glaciously. No doubt, however, it was a case of "integratio amoris." Wills had none but friends at the Bar. The most intimate of then was Sir John Day—another "character." They used at one time to go about together in the vacation, and considering that Day was a strong conservative and a Roman Catholic they were one of the most oddly assorted couples imaginable.

Everybody who knew Judge Willis must have amusing stories to tell of him. One that comes back to one at the moment was that of a junior called, who some years ago fell in him while walking down to the Temple. Willis, who was always ready with good advice for anybody, but especially for young men, started a discourse on the best method of laying the foundation of success at the Bar. He recommended his young friend specially to learn by heart all the best speeches of great orators as he had done himself. To enforce precept with example, he proceeded to recite a few of Chatham's speeches on the American War, delivering them with intense gusto all the way from Whitehall to the Temple Station, to the intense astonishment of the man in the street.

The last time I ever met him, he got into my railway carriage at Luton, and at once started to converse on his native county of Bedfordshire, proudly enlogising its inhabitants, its institutions, and its scenery. He told me that he had explored every inch of the River Ouse from its source of its mouths. "It's a beau-u-tiful river, dear friend," he said, "a most beau-u-tiful river," as though it might have been the Rhine or the Ganges. He told me all about his early life at Dunstable, not forgetting the first shops he served in, and so he went on all the way to St. Pancras. Among other things he had mentioned that he had never been late in taking his seat since he had been a county court judge. As he seemed to me then to be running it rather fine, I suggested that he should share my toxi in the direction of Southwork. "No, thank you, dear friend." he replied "I never been in one yet. Please God I never shall."—"Truth.

BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

Two more Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 23.

The man arrested on Thursday, in connection with the burglaries in the house of a European, has confessed that he is a member of a gang of five persons who have been systematically committing burglaries and has implicated two Poddars of Watgunge, who, he said, acted as receivers of the stolen articles. Several stolen articles have been recovered from Poddars' shops and both these men have been arrested.

REPORTS from Khatmandu show no the marked improvement in the condition of the Maharaja of Nepal.

THE Punjab Government has received news of the death of Raja Isai Singh of Nalagarh.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

TROPICAL
THE NEW
CONTINENTAL TYRE.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

LATEST RECORD.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

6,300 MILES
ON
BACK WHEELS
OF
BOMBAY TAXI CABS.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

BEST
FOR
INDIA.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.
[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

THE WEATHER.

Weekly Crop Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The official report of the season and crop prospects for the week ending 16th September show no change of any consequence in the agricultural situation. The rainfall was copious in the United Provinces and a break is now needed in some districts. The improvement in the affected areas is fully maintained and the condition of standing crops is everywhere flourishing. In the Punjab, the condition of standing irrigated crops is generally fair and of unirrigated crops poor.

The rainfall was general and heavy in the Central India and Rajputana where irrigated crops are doing well and standing crops have improved. In Bombay, good rain fell during the week in Ratnagiri and Savantvadi, moderate in Surat, Thana, Kanara, Nasik, Belgaum and Kathiawar and slight elsewhere except in Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Cutch. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Presidency.

Standing crops are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, North Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kohlapur, but are in good condition elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for spring cultivation in parts of Sind, West Khandesh, Nasik and Poona. Sowings have been started in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Kohlapur. Fodder supplies are adequate except in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Poona, Satara and the Gujarat Native States. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition but is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar and the Deccan. Drinking water is generally adequate.

Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Hyderabad, Gujarat, West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum, but have fallen in Kanara and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchaseable per rupee is in Sind, 30 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat, 20 to 47 per cent; in the Konkan, 14 to 34 per cent; in the Deccan, 24 to 45 per cent; in the Karnatak, 28 to 37 per cent. all less than the normal. There were six test works in the Panch Mahals with 2,037 persons on the last day of the week ending 16th September. There was one test work in Ahmedabad with 53 persons on the last day of the week ending 9th September 1911.

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal has developed into a severe storm and is on the point of crossing the Coast near Gopalpur. The rainfall has accordingly increased in the north-east of the Peninsula and with the removal of the storm's influence, from the east of the Bay, rain has spread almost generally over Burma. Elsewhere dry weather prevails. Mergui reports four inches; Tavoy, three; Moulmein, Bassein, one and a half; Diamond Island, two; Gopalpur and Mercara, one. The forecast shows the rainfall in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the east of the Central Provinces and possibly in Hyderabad.

SIMLA SEPT. 24.

The storm is now of a severe type. It has passed into the South-east of the Central Provinces and has centred in about two hundred miles to the west of Gospalpur. Its course is now likely to assume a more northerly direction. Rainfall has occurred throughout Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North of the East Coast and East of the Central Provinces. It continues also in Burma and the conditions are slightly unsettled on the west of Himalays. Principal amounts are:—Mergui, Rangoon, three inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu. Maymyo, one and a half; Diamond Island, Minbu, Yamethin, two; Myitkyyna, one, Chiltagong, Cuttack, one and a half. False Point, one; Gopalpur, three, Jagdalpur, six, Udaipur, one.

The Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and extension to the east of Central India and United Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	52·57	55·64	56·08	45·89
Sunday, 24th Sept.	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·00
Total	52·57	55·64	56·11	45·89
Same da'e last year	67·09	61·02	61·28	54·27

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL,

Sept. 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours,	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill. ...	0·00	43·55	79·56	62·32

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Rainfall Station Matheran week-ending 22nd September, 1911.

		Inc.	Cts.
Week's Total	... ...	00	60
Previous Total	... ...	159	02
Total Fall	... ...	159	62

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway up to week ending Friday 15th Sept, 1911:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	34	94	Khervadi..........	8	67
Raver	10	72	Nasik	10	45
Nimbhora	9	42	Devlali..............	12	21
Bodwad	13	9	Ghoti	69	81
Varangaon	9	97	Hotgi	17	94
Bhadli	16	10	Mohol	17	90
Jalgaon	14	62	Madha	14	10
Shirsoli	18	38	Barsi Junction ...	9	9
Mhasawad	13	61	Ken	10	28
Maheji..............	13	19	Jeur	16	5
Pachora	18	70	Pomalvadi	10	55
Kajgaon	18	13	Diksal	11	35
Rajmane	21	72	Dhond	7	38
Chalisgaon	18	29	Talegaon	24	80
Naydongri	9	60	Lonavla	113	34
Nandgaon	18	75	Neral	98	72
Manmad	11	0	Kasara	77	27
Lasalgaon	8	51			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.43" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·39" of rain. Skies are clear in Gujrat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in North Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—There has been decrease in the rainfall to-day; only three stations, viz., Cawnpore, Neemuch and Mangalore, report rainfall of importance. The storm in the Bay of Bengal, which was reported to have formed near the Andaman Islands and to have moved thence in a north-westerly direction, appears to have begun to affect the weather on the north Madras Coast.

Local rain is likely on the north Madras Coast. A few showers may occur in the east Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

For Speaking to the Minutes of Decree.

795-08 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar vs Shri Dhondiraj Ganesh Din and others Nanu H and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

388-10 Smetham B and Co. Max Berlein and others vs Messrs Shankerdas Harsukhrai, Little and Co.

621-09 Nanu H and Co. Mulji Haridas and Co vs the Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and others Mulla and M Tyabji D and Co.

1103-10 Edgelow G W and Co Meherunissa vs Rehmubai Allana and others vs Thakurdas and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1105-11 Edgelow G W and Co. Abdulla Gullamhusein Allana vs Rehmubhai Allana and others. Thakurdas and Co.

1082-09 Little and Co. Edward Wolf vs Latham and Co. Smetham B and Co.

618-10 Mulla and M Radhakisson & Co Dwarkadas vs Motilal Jowanmal and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

967-09 Raghavaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatan Keshow Edgelow G W and Co.

1048-10 Madhowji K and C Chimnabai widow and others vs Narayan Bhomaji Tolawar. T A Gandhy.

823-10 Jamshedji R and D Budrudin Ahmedji vs Mahomedally Abdullali and another Jehangir and S.

1063-10 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Laxmibai widow and others Captain and V.

1065-10 C P d'Cunha, Bai Divalibai vs Ravidas Rattonsey Captain and V.

1069-11 Madhowji K and C Jivandas Damodhar and another vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D.

1005-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikaji Dadabhai Dhanidaduna Mistri vs Soonabai Rustomji Shroff and others Mulla and M

482-10 Mirza M and M Ghulam Husein Hashum and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others Madhowji K and C.

1101-10 P S Bottlewalla (a pauper) Jairam Doongersey vs Dewabai widow of Dewkaran Doongersey Tyab D and Co.

277-09 Mulla and M Goculdas Manji Javervahoo widow and others vs Mulla and M Maneclal and T.

337-08 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and others vs Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy.

378-10 Crawford B and Co The Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corpr vs Nagindas Vallabhdas and another Little and Co T A Gandhi.

808-10 M B Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucins Bruning Co Ldt Craigie B and C

269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Fainsh and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Decree in Terms of Award.

533-10 Motichand and D Nagindas Maneckchand vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G W and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

965-10 Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M

991-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co

995-10 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co

1003-10 Craigie B and Co Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co vs The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld and another Payne and Co Daphtary F and D

1020-10 Daphtary F and D Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolkar vs Babhurao Gunvantrao Sindhe and another D J Mantri

963-10 Little and Co New Pachore Manufacturing Coy Ld vs Damodhar Jivan and others Madhoji K and C Pestonji R and K

1072-10 Payne and Co Gangabai widow vs Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edgelow G W and Co.

1116-10 Motichand and W Thakurdas Atmaram vs Purmanandas Ichalal and others Edgelow G W and Co.

826-10 Sadhooram Tunsookrai vs Harakchanp Balchand Payne and Co

1099-10 Kanga and S C for Pauper, Shaikh Imam vs Mariambai Ardeshir H D and Co.

1111-10 Mehta L D Rajaram Vithal vs Bhimaji Shivaji Jamshedji R and D

1118-10 J R Patell and Co, Bapulal Amratlal and another vs Amratlal Magonlal and another Mehta and D

1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co

1172-10 Chitnis M and K, J C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another In person Raghavaya B and N

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Matrimorial Suit.

570-11 Crawford B and Co Richard Henry Dugdale Shring vs Maud Grace Enginé Thring and another, Eittle and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

893-10 Tyabji D and Co Bai Amratbai widow and another vs Khoja Ebrahim Peerbhoy and another Jamshedji R and D.

1152-10 J. R. Patell and Co. Dolatram Kundanmal and others vs Ramdayal Ramanarayen and another.

1183-10 Maneckial and T Ramdas Khimji vs Dayal Kanji and another Mulla and M.

1194-10 Jehangir G and B Rukhminibai widow vs Mahdev Sakharam Sinde, Captain and V.

1204-10 Captain and V Dewkabai vs Dharamsey Bhawanji Thakurdas and Co.

27-11 Enger Keller vs Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and another Bicknell M and R.

592-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Maganlal Bhagwandas vs Moneshwar Nanabhoy and others Jehangir G and B Mehta and D. In person.

1189-10 Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandratan vs Nadirsha Hormusji Belgaumwalla Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-11 Mulla and M R D Sethna and others vs. Abdulla Allarakhrai and another Mirza M and M.

30-11 Thakurdas and Co Ahmed Sulleman vs Jumnabai Madhowji K and C.

713-10 Madhowji K and C Mulji and K Jamnabai and another vs Ahmed Sullehman Thakurdas and Co.

42-11 Madhowji K and C Jekissondas Bhughwandass Mody vs Rutonbai widow and another Subnis and G Shamsuddin D and D

43-11 Maneckial and T Saraswatibai vs Ramchandra alias Nanabhai Kashinath Motichand and D.

1195-10 Ardeshir H Dibo Manekchand Veerchand vs Mahdev Ragunath Khondkar and others Nanu H and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhami Narsinham and other Raghvaya B and N, Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Jalbai Ardeshir Sett and others F P Pavri.

586-10 Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co. Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.

642-07 Tyabji D and Co. R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.

252-07 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.

887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V

419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vijenkatesh Vellinge Subnis and G

905-10 Wadia G and Co Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswala vs Merwanji Dhunjibhoy and another

596-10 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another Jamshedji R and D

696-10 M B Chotia Abdulla Haji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co.

1149-10 Ardeshir H D Co Ranchordas Kalliandas vs Mathurdas Gordhandas and others Captain and V Little and Co.

47-11 Bicknell M and R Hassonally Esmaila Jinawala vs Vazibai widow and others Payne and Co Jehangir and S Bicknell M and R

59-11 Jamshed R and D Premchand Chaganlal and Co vs Jivraj Balooo Spg and Wg Co Edgelow G W and Co.

64-11 Pestonji R K and Co Motichand Devchand vs Hyderally Cassumji Sons and Co Daphtary F and D

65-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bandhroogbai widow vs Moghji Umersey and others Madhowji K and Co

0 92-10 T B Mehta Bhailal Dhalichand vs Ranchordas Patanji and others Shamrao M and H

83-11 Crawford B and Co Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Ardeshir Sorabjee Engineer Mulla and M,

THE LADIES' CORNER.

APOTHEOSIS OF THE BUTTON.

There are signs that the button is coming into its own again. For many years, nay, generations, it sank into a mere utilitarian adjunct, a thing to retain a loop, to unite garments, and at its best, to mutely and ingloriously testify on a man's coat to forgotton habits and bygone ways. Yet the botton has a noble history. Amongst' the very oldest are the golden buttons discovered by M. Schliemann at Mycenæ, and there are ancient French buttons disinterred from the tomb of Childeric I. These latter were of gold and glass. Some of the finest old buttons lived their day on ecclesiastical vestments, for the priests were the dandies of the Middle Ages. Great and gorgeous were the things they wore, and the tunic, the scarf, and many other pretty fantasies in use to-day are borrowed from the varied raiment of the Church. Anglo-Saxon ladies did not require buttons, their clothes were simple, and were united by buckles or brooches. It was the ingenious French mind that invented the necessity of the button, and it was man who first devised the button for himself.

A FASHION AMONG MEN.

There was a period (about the fourteenth century) when men seemed all buttons. "They busk them with buttons as it were a bride," says a sarcastic poet of the day. They had buttons on their supper-tunics, buttons on their boots, and buttons as close as might be on their sleeves from elbow to wrist. The saucy little things pleased the masculine eye, and woman, nothing loth, took up the tale and sewed rows of buttons on her cote-hardie and other curious things with great zest. By the time of the Renaissance buttons became a glory—silk, metal, diamonds and other precious stones, horn, pearl, ivory—nothing was too gorgeous of which to make a button. Of all button enthusiasts, however, Louis XIV. was the greatest. It is computed that in the year 1685 Louis XIV. spent three million livres on buttons alone! They were mostly made of diamonds, and on one day he bought seventy-five diamond buttons. For one vest he had forty-eight gold buttons, each set with a diamond. He put his diamond buttons everywhere—on his shoes, on his sleeves, on his garters, and his hat? He was altogether a marvellously buttoned monarch. It is no wonder that Charles II., ever wanting money, levied a heavy import duty on buttons from abroad.

PAINTED BY ARTISTS.

But if buttons attained the acme of magnificence in the seventeenth century, they reached a higher glory—that of art—in the eighteenth century. Buttons the size of crown pieces were worn, and these were painted by the best artists. Fragonard, with his inimitable dainty brush, did not disdain to paint them, and Isabey, in his autobiographical notes, relates with innocent joy how he kept the pot boiling by painting the lids of snuff-boxes and large buttons. All sorts of subjects were chosen. The twelve Cæsars figured sternly on buttons, and the immortal statues of the antique appeared upon them in miniature. The "metamorphosis" of Ovid furnished agreeably scandalous buttons, and all sorts of "amours" frolicked lightsomely on the buttons of the French dandies. The allegories of the Greek gods formed excellent subjects, and miniatures of fair ladies, and minute reproductions of famous pictures all displayed themselves there. It was a matter in which men and women alike could display their special fantasies. There were modes too. One season everybody must have the monument of Paris on his or her buttons! You may read the sequence of the French Revolution in the buttons of the day. The Phrygian cap found a place there, and miniature of Louis XVI. were succeeded by those of Mirabeau. Patriotic episodes, the taking of the Bastille—all were recorded on the buttons. They formed a chronique more or less "scandaleuse" of the period.

THE PEARL BUTTON.

The pearl button, now so familiar an object, was a discovery hailed with great joy in 1773, and a French poet even records its many uses:—

On fait chapeau, on fait mauchette,
On a chemise blanche et nette,
Petit chapeau, grand bourdalou,
Mouchoir a flot autour du cou,
La rouge culotte de panne,
En main ou sous le bras la canne,
Veste de toile ou de coton,
En fine nacre le bouton.

The tale of the buttons on men's coats has been told perhaps over often, but the methods in which buttons have been arranged on women's coats have all, although they may not know it, a history, or, at least, an allusion to one. The buttons on coat sleeves are a record of the careful days when people had not so many coats, and buttoned back their cuffs to keep them clean. The buttons arranged where slits once were in coats recall the days when the same coats were used for both walking and riding only, when riding, the slits were united by buttons and loops. In those days there were no buttons without a meaning. Nowadays there are only a few on our outer wear that have any and it is a test of taste when to permit the decorative button and when to abjure it. Rows of ugly buttons in the wrong places are seen too often, and are the mark of an unimaginative mind. Yet much may be made of the button, and its continued popularity makes us hope that its really artistic days may come again.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SULPHUR IN THE SOIL.

The main object in the application of artificial manures to the land is to supply nitrogen and phosphorus in suitable forms for the growing crops. And in the scientific study of agriculture one of the chief end is to determine the needs of the crops in this matter, and to supply them in the most favourable form. Certain recent experiments, however, carried out by Professer Hart, of the Univertity of Wisconsin, have shown that sulphur is also required in artificial manures. It has been proved that ordinary farm crops remove from the soil more of this element, in the form of sulphur trioxide, than has been hitherto supposed. The normal amount in the eight inches of surface soil is estimated as equivalent to one hundred crops of barley. Hence, after long cropping, the sulphur in the soil requires to be renewed.

PLANTS OR ANIMALS?

The difficulty, in the case of the lower forms of life, of distinguishing between animal and vegetable is familiar to biologists. At one time the possession of the green colouring matter known as chlorophyll was held to be decisive that the organism was a vegetable. Then certain green animals were found to owe their colour to this substance and the test appeared to fail. But it has been shown that some, at any rate, of these green animals, such as the common green hydra, certain worms, and some species of amœba owe their colour to the presence of green unicellular algae in their tissues. Thus even in these apparent exceptions the green is really of vegetable origin.

A NEW TEST.

Various other criteria have been suggested, and one of the most recent and interesting is the application of electricity. If the simple unicellular form, of life are placed in water, and a current of electricity passed through it, then it is said that the animal forms will go to the positive pole and the vegetable to the negative. Experiments have been tried with blood corpuscles, yeast, bacteria, and unicellular algea. The results, it is claimed, confirm the above view. If further confirmed this will prove a valuable additional test in doubtful cases.

RADIUM VERSUS COAL.

Sir William Ramsay's address, as President of the British Association, was chiefly occupied with the two subjects radium and our coal supply. The connection between the two is obvious, for coal and radium are both sources of energy. And the hope has sprung up in many minds that in the latter there may be a source of energy which future scientific discoveries may enable us to tap for the ordinary work of the world when coal becomes scarce. This exhaustion of our coal fields is predicted by science for the not far distant future. Thus the coal supply of our country, as far as its extent and probable rate of consumption can be estimated, will last, we are told, only some 175 years.

THE POWER OF RADIUM.

Radium, it has been suggested, when better known and more easily manipulated, may supply the place of coal as a source of energy. But those whose enthusiasm has been stirred by the recent wonderful discoveries in physical science, and have been looking forward to some immediate use of the new source of power, will be disapointed at the result of our great physicist's study of our various possible sources of power. Sir William Ramsay tells us, it is true, what radium could do if it would consent to be harnessed to the car of the world's progress. Thus a ton of it in thirty years would do the work of 1,500,000 tons of coal. As far as any possible work of use to markind is concerned, however, it would be better to possess a ton of coal.

AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

The two things which forbid us to look to radium for any help as a source of power are its scarcity and the slowness with which its energy is given out "It can be safely affirmed," says Sir William Ramsay, "that the production of radium will never surpass half an ounce a year." And in 30 years this half ounce would give out as much energy as about 20 tons of coal—not enough to take a large steamer across the Atlantic. The slowness with which the energy of redium is evolved in disintegrating is the second drawback to its use as a source of power. To this we may add that to prepare even a few grams of radium involves a long series of complicated chemical operations which makes the substance vastly more costly than its weight in gold.

SCIENCE PREACHES ECONOMY.

So science, in the person of Sir William Ramsay, preaches economy in the use of that source of power laid up for us by the sun untold ages ago, instead of setting before us glowing pictures of a new spring of energy in the disintegration of the atom. We give up the golden dream of a power which would drive our engines without the disfiguring and unhealthy smoke of our manufacturing cities with regret, and resign ourselves again with a sigh to the reign of King Coal.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

Is the great master of chemical science too pessimistic? No one is better qualified to judge of the powers and the limitations of radium than Sir William Ramsay, but if in giving out those wonderful radiations it is really breaking up it almost seems too soon to conclude that the energy of disintegration will never be utilised as a source of power. May not the future hold in store some discovery which will enable us to hasten the process so as to make it of practical use? And if, as Sir William Ramsay suggests, other forms of matter are breaking up in a similar way, have we not in them a further and practically inexhaustible supply of energy to supplement the annual half-ounce of radium?

THE "ENGLISH MECHANIC."

The appearance of the ninty-second volume of the "English Mechanic and World of Science" reminds one of the strong hold that this admirable little weekly has won upon the affections of a large body of the community. For 7s. (or for 20s. a number) the reader has his volume of close on 600 pages dealing with almost every imaginable subject in engineering, astronomy, or such scientific topics or theories as may for the moment be on the carpet. The correspondence, which generelly fills half a dozen pages of each number, is in general full of interest, especially to those whose hobby is the discussion of astronomical subjects. Considerbale space is given every week to Replies and Queries, and here again the reader with a mechanical turn of mind will always find something that some day or other will be of use to him. Valuable space would be saved for additional replies or for other purposes were this portion of the paper edited so as to avoid needless overlapping—a fault particularly noticeable in the answers to mathematical queries. Still, perhaps the editor knows his own business best, and it may be that some of his readers might resent not seeing their solutions of a problem in print with the name attached, even if it be accompanied by half a dozen almost identical solutions—which is not infrequently the case. There is no doubt that what with the technical articles, the illustrations, the correspondence, and the queries and replies, the reader of the "English Mechanic" can get elsewhere no better value for his money.

COMETS AND ECLIPSES.

In Mr. Lynn's "Remarkable Comets" and "Remarkable Eclipses" one has two old friends, which have reached respectively their fifteenth and eleventh editions. Needless to say, both have been revised, improved, and brought up to date. The view of Halley's Comet as seen at Barbados on May 17, 1910, was well worth reproduction, and the same may be said of the beautiful photograph of the total solar eclipse of August 30, 1905, as seen at Sfax, which was lent for the same purpose by Sir W. H. M Christie the retired Astronomer-Royal. There is no need to dwell on the substantial merits of these two little monographs, as to many they have been well known for many years past. Within the compass of about fifty pages apiece, the reader will find an accurate survey of the most interesting of the facts in the history of these two departments of astronomical observation, told in simple language for the benefit of the tyro or of the layman who wishes to refresh his memory, by one whose severance from the scene of former labours in the Observatory at Greenwich has happily caused no cessation of interest in the noble science of astronomy.

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T. 1992, Ruby or Sapphire & Enamel M. O. P. with Neck Chain, Rs. 43.

T. 3330. Aquamarine and Pearl Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 75.

T. 1948. Aquamarine, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 105. Pink Tourmaline " " " 105.

T. 1950. Aquamarine, Pink or Green Tourmaline or Amethyst and Pearls, Shawl or Motor Veil Brooch, Rs. 85.

T. 1987. Pink Tourmaline, Diamond and Pearl Motor or Shawl Brooch, Rs. 98.

T. 1817. Peridot, Diamonds and Pearls, Mounted Platinum, Rs. 180.

T. 1988. Peridot or Pink Tourmaline and Pearl Motor or Shawl Brooch, Rs. 60.

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